The Weekly Post.

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THE WORKINGMAN'S SONG.

Bread, bread, bread,
It is little that I crave,
A shelter wherein to lay my head,
And ground for a common grave.
The wolf howls at my door,
And my hungry children cry,
While wealth and pride sit side by side,
In their carriage rolling by.
Work, work, work,
O! give me a spot of soil;
A spade, a hoe, or a scythe to mow,
And something for my toil.

Bread, bread, bread,
Is the cry of wild despair,
Of men who have toiled by the furnace fires,
And women who once were fair.
The cry of beggary comes,
From the lands beyond the seas,
And millions, worn by toil must mourn
That a few may live at ease.
Work, work, work,
O! give me a spot of soil,
A spade, a hoe, or a scythe to mow,
And something for my toil.

Bread, bread, bread,
A world in its bondage calls,
While robbery bold creeps uncontrolled
Through the nation's stately halls.
There are men of wealth and power
Who are rotten to the core;
And our laws are made the rich to aid,
And to plunder the worthy poor.
Work, work, work,
O! give me a spot of soil,
A spade, a hoe, or a scythe to mow,
And something for my toil.

Bread, bread, bread,
May we find no work at all?
The mill of God may be slow to grind,
But it grinds exceedingly small.
The wheels go round and round;
Its rattle is never still,
And fraud and crime, in God's good time,
Must take their turn in the mill.
Work, work, work,
O! give me a spot of soil,
A spade, a hoe, or a scythe to mow,
And something for my toil.

TIMBUCTOO.

The Mysterious City of Mexico.

Perhaps no foreign name—thanks to the rhyme of "hymn-book-too"—is better known in America—if we except Mesopotamia, which is supposed to be a religious word, than Timbuctoo. And yet a very few persons can tell exactly what Mesopotamia is; so still fewer have any definite notion of Timbuctoo, except that it is a mysterious city somewhere in central Africa, which may be a rival of Pekin, and may be of no more consequence than Barkamsted. And it is only fair to say that the world at large, even the geographers, have not much more definite information about it.

But the Geographical Society at Oran in Algeria has just been so fortunate as to catch a Jewish rabbi, on his way from Paris to Timbuctoo, who has twice traversed Central Africa, and was able to give some definite information about this mysterious city. According to the rabbi, Timbuctoo is an Arab city in every respect, built like all those in the interior. We know what this is: it is a collection of mud houses, thatched perhaps with grass or straw, with narrow alleys and dark and dirty bazaars. It has no white inhabitants except transient travelers; the residents are all Foulah negroes. It contains about fifty thousand people, being larger, he says, than Oran (which is six miles around), and smaller than Marrulles. It is, in fact, a collection of small villages, extending over a considerable area.

It is situated in the midst of a very rich country, and lies about a mile north of the Niger, which there flows from the west to the southeast and is very broad. The natives call it the "Nile," or in Arabic *El Bor* (the sea). It overflows its banks periodically, like the Nile, the flood extending up to the walls of the town, and fertilizes the land, and the land which is not so irrigated is not cultivated. But with this inundation the soil is very fertile, and produces crops of sorgho, millet, rice, tomatoes, onions, and turnips; indigo grows wild. There are near by forests of valuable timber, many cocoanut trees, and a gum tree from which the natives get oil for illumination. The river supplies fish in abundance, and the natives navigate it by means of oared barges and rafts constructed of pieces of wood bound together with cords.

The present ruler of the country is Sultan Mahomet-el-Bekoe, who resides at the capital. This is a large town of which we have not before heard, called Ahmet-Eliah, situated about twelve leagues north of Timbuctoo, and contains a population of about one hundred thousand. The highway connecting these two cities must be very pleasing and picturesque, as it is lined all the way with villages and gardens. Timbuctoo is governed by a kaid, who has full authority and has under him a rigorous tax collector. There seems to be no spot in the world where a pilgrim could escape taxes.

The Sultan has no regular army, but everybody is a soldier on an emergency, the fighting is done with bows and arrows, only the chiefs carrying guns, pistols and sabres. The liveliest trade is in slaves, which is conducted on a very large scale. Salt is a valuable import, a slave often being exchanged for a kilogramme or two. Trade is carried on by barter, or by means of strings of shells—the fiat money of the country, and quite the greenbacker's ideal. The caravans, which seem to be largely conducted by Jews from North Africa, who cross the Sahara, bring in cotton and linen goods, glass trinkets, arms (mostly of English manufacture), knives, needles, etc.; and carry on rice, sorgho, millet, ostrich feathers, gold dust, gum, ivory, lead and coffee. To the north of Timbuctoo large quantities of camels are reared and on the plains to the south, the native tribes wander about, after the fashion of the Bedouin Arabs, with herds of sheep and cattle. It seems a pity that white civilization should ever disturb this serene and comfortable black civilization. If they would only follow the example of the United States and Spain, and give up slavery, we should have no call to interfere with this colored paradise.

He Was a Fighter.

Speaking of duels, the *Independence Belge* recalls a famous one. There was formerly in the French service in Algeria a General of Arab origin, Yusuf by name. One day all Algiers was moved to laughter by a satirical sketch of Gen. Yusuf in the local paper, under the title of "Monsieur Joujou." The writer was, it is said, M. Clemant Duvernous, but M. Arthur de Fonvielle, the editor of the paper, took the responsibility. Moreover, one fine morning the journalist heard a terrible knocking at the door.

"Come in!"

It was General Yusuf who showed his Arab visage at the threshold. He was followed by an ordnance officer.

M. de Fonvielle was still in bed.

"Are you Monsieur de Fonvielle?" asked the General. "Was it you that called me 'Monsieur Joujou?' We must fight!"

"At your command, General. I will have a couple of my friends—"

"No! no! no! none of that nonsense!" thundered Yusuf. We will fight immediately. Understand? I want to kill you!"

"Ah! In that case, permit me to rise. And where shall we fight, if you please, General?"

"Right here."

"In my bedroom?"

"In your bedroom."

"All right. And this gentleman will act as witness?"

"Yes."

"Very well. I'm ready for you now."

Yusuf drew his saber, and at a sign his ordnance officer did the same. The bedroom was very small. Nothing cheerful about this strange duel.

Take your choice, monsieur," said the General, holding out the swords. Fonvielle took the officer's saber. Yusuf threw off his tunic, rolled up his sleeves, and held his saber in his bare arm, which was corded with the muscles of an athlete. His white teeth shone from his swarthy face. Possibly Fonvielle recalled at that moment a little affair of which Yusuf had been formerly the hero. The General was in love with the Princess Kasoubah, the daughter of the Bey of Tunis. One day he stabbed, in the chamber of his mistress, a Tunisian slave who threatened to expose them, and, cutting out the slave's tongue, he threw it at Kasoubah's feet, with the remark, "He won't talk any more!"

This reminiscence, if it occurred to Fonvielle, was sufficiently tragic to cause him to reflect, especially as at that moment Yusuf, his eyes protruding from his head, uttering yells like a jackal, and bounding like a tiger, savage, frightful, was making ready to transfix his adversary with the very first stroke. This stroke the newspaper man fended, but it cut him terribly in the right arm.

Yusuf stuck the point of his saber in the floor and said:

"You can't use your arm; to continue the combat would be murder. We will finish this affair when you are cured:"

M. de Fonvielle saluted.

The second day after the fight the General presented himself at the wounded man's lodging.

And regularly every morning thereafter.

"I hope you will forgive me for getting well so slowly, General," said Fonvielle.

Christ's Conquest of the World.

In a stable, in an obscure quarter of a city thronged by unheeding travelers, ignored by the whole world except by one little family, a man-child was born. Of poor and comparatively ignorant parents, he received but a niggardly education, and pursues the trade of a carpenter for thirty years. At the age of thirty he begins occasionally to preach in the temples of his religion, and soon after dies a felon's death—the event unnoticed by a single secular historian.

Imagine for a moment the legend which condemned a certain Jew to walk the earth till the Lord came again to be true, and that Ahasuerus is traveling up and down the nineteeth century seeing all the wonders that the influence of that simple carpenter has wrought in the world. He sees that the book that chronicles His life and death and undying ideas, is printed at the rate of a hundred copies every minute, and that the majority of the books springing from a teeming press discuss His life—literature His servant. He sees every government on the earth bound by the iron hands of custom to fealty to Him, once mocked by a crown of thorns and a reed scepter. He sees every legal document bearing the legend, "In the year of our Lord," and nearly every witness in the courts pledged to truth upon His Testament—the institutions of justice acknowledging that humble carpenter as supreme. He sees the emblem of His torture and death transformed into the highest symbol, placed upon the temples of the time—worn as an ornament on the person of fashion. He sees that his people find only in lands called after the despised Nazarene, Christian, a comfortable home and prosperity. He sees the natal day of his degraded countryman the day of days of all the year: the day when all men, if ever, are happy, the day celebrated by unselfishness and good cheer.

And we can fancy this man belated in the ages standing for a moment at the uncurtained window of some Christian home on Christmas eve, and recalling the words which he has somewhere heard, "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid in Jesus Christ."

TILDEN IDEAS.

What His Friends At Washington Say of the Situation.

The New York *Sun* has a letter on the view of the political situation entertained by Mr. Tilden's friends who are arriving in Washington. It is not very encouraging. The opposition to Mr. Tilden in the Democratic party is the most alarming feature, because his opponents "seek personal power and spoils, and they oppose Mr. Tilden because he is what he is—a reformer, a retrencher, and an enemy to rings and plunderers." The lettter concludes:

When told that their candidate was unfit, in a physical point of view, even in 1876, and that he is now but a ghost of what he was then, unable, according to the reports, to speak above a whisper, they answer that Mr. Tilden's state of health had nothing to do with the opposition developed against him; that if he were individually taken off in the course of nature his cause might survive without him and be vindicated under the leadership of some other person, but that ten per cent. of the New York Democracy had gone to the polls for no purpose but to show that they hated Tilden—that is to say, Tildenism—more than they loved this party, and would cheerfully toss the latter into the grave of the former rather than miss the funeral. Shall the Democrat party lower its standard to meet the views of the Tammany bolters and the "free companies" elsewhere? Shall it modify the tone of its platforms, and make its tickets to suit these elements hanging on the outer edge of the party? If it does, how many good men and true will drop away from the centre of the column? And what right will it then have to demand the support of that unpartisan, independent, and most intelligent vote which turned the scale in 1876 in Tilden's favor?

MOTHER HEN'S ADVICE.

"Oh, dear! Oh dear!" cried a foolish hen
With a pair of baby chickens,
"My fate is hard; not a fowl in ten
Knows how my poor heart sickens;
For it's scrape and scrape, and scratch and scratch,
To feed these hungry bills;
How I wish there were no eggs to hatch—
My life is full of ills."

"Good neighbor, mine," said a stately dame,
That slowly wandered by,
And her brood of ten behind her came,
"You pining here? Oh, fie!
Although my chicks are larger, still
I manage to provide;
For a cheerful heart and an earnest will
Are fighting on my side."

"Oh, yes! it's well for those who preach,
Whose skies are bright and blue;
Good fortune some can always reach,
Dark days they never knew.
If I had only myself to keep,
I nevermore should fret,
But it's toil and care till I go to sleep
I've babies, you forget."

"Yes, that's the world," then the dame replied.
"Most people see their labors,
Their cares and trials magnified,
And greater than their neighbor's.
If our daily toil, good sister hen,
With cheerfulness we do,
It's as easy, love, to scratch for ten
As it is to scratch for two!"

STORY OF A MURDER.

Laura D. Fair Tells Why She Killed Mr. Crittenden.

[New Haven Register.]

Mrs. Laura D. Fair will lecture at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening on "Chips From California." Yesterday she was visited by a representative of the *Register*, and consented to be interviewed on "the one great tragedy of her life," as she expressed it. Mrs. Fair, the widow of Colonel Fair of California, is a fine appearing lady of graceful manner.

"I suppose you want to hear of the one great tragedy of my life," said Mrs. Fair, "although I can assure you that it is a very unpleasant one for me to repeat. Some two years after my husband, Colonel Fair, died I was courted by a Mr. Crittenden, who attended me assiduously."

"Where were you living at that time?"

"Oh! this was in Virginia City, Nevada. Mr. Crittenden, as I was saying, courted me and showed me every attention. I gave up everything for him, not heeding the warnings of my friends and family. At last I found out that he was a married man with a family, although he lived separate from them. Of course I informed him of my knowledge of the circumstances, and requested that our intimacy be broken off. He in a manner refused, saying that he would obtain a divorce as soon as possible. I trusted him and waited eight years, and that, you can imagine, was faith indeed. In the meantime he took no steps to free himself, and constantly followed me and tracked me everywhere. I could not get rid of him, though I tried very hard. I came East, and in order to rid myself of his attentions and the maledictions of friends I attempted to gain admittance into the convent in New York, but was refused. From New York I went to New Orleans, and there tried to gain admittance, but was again refused by the Sisters. All during this time I was constantly followed and tracked by Mr. Crittenden. Finally I met a Mr. Snyder on a Saturday. On the following Thursday he proposed to me. This was all without the knowledge of Mr. Crittenden, and on the following Sunday I married him. When Mr. Crittenden heard of it he demanded an interview, and upon the advice of my counsel I at last yielded to his desire. In the interview he said my husband was untrue to me. Mr. Crittenden informed me, and said he was willing to swear to it, that he had given Mr. Snyder $10,000 to pursue the course that he might give me a ground for divorce which could not help but be be wished for under the circumstances. This of course made me feel my lonely position. I sued for the divorce, being entirely satisfied, you know, of the baseness of his character and the meanness of his whole make-up. Mr. Crittenden went away and I was left to the bitter reflection of my lot. I imagined myself alone in the world, scoffed at by every one. I had nothing to look forward to in the world or to live for. My life, after Colonel Fair's death, had been a series of ups and downs which, added to the last unfortunate and terrible state of affairs, made me in every way a desperate woman. A mother of a daughter, my all, my very life: pestered by a man who would do anything that money could do to make me his; tracked and watched constanly by him rendered me still more frenzied and reckless. My daughter must be saved. Driven by every incentive that could actuate a woman in my terrible situation, I did—well, you knew the end. Let us drop the unpleasant subject, disagreeable in every particular to me. My daughter is living in San Francisco, obtaining an education, while I am working to gather together sufficient money to bring her on East, where we may pass the rest of our days in pearce and happiness."

Mrs. Fair may lecture in Hartford on her way to Boston, where she will stay for some time. She will undoubtedly be greeted with a full house to-morrow evening if the public wish to enjoy an interesting lecture.

The Lightning Rod Man.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells the following story of a visit made by a lightning rod man to an old farmer in Wisconsin:

"I thought I see you round here a year or two ago, selling another variety of them condiments," observed the old agriculturist, "and you said that these here lightning rods were frauds?"

"Oh, yes; that was when I was in the bonds of sin and the gall of bitterness," said the agent, contritely; "but I've been converted since. I often shudder now-a-days when I think if my foot had slipped when I was putting up one of the inferior articles which I was then palming off upon a credulous and unprotected community, I migbt have gone plump down to perdition with a lie on my lips and a hammer in my hand. Now I am endeavoring to atone for the evil which I committed by exposing the inferior quality of the lightning rods I then put up and replacing them with those for which I am now agent, at cost price."

The old farmer said he didn't exactly know that he wanted to put up any lightning rods, but the agent said to him: "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put up a set of lightning rods for you, and if you don't like them, I'll make you a present of them."

The farmer's eyes sparkled at the proposition; the agent went to work and, when he had completed his task, he slapped the farmer on the back and asked him if he liked the material of the rods and the workmanship.

The farmer said he didn't.

"All right," said the agent, pleasantly; "then the rods are yours and I don't charge you a cent. Our company always sticks to its word, and would rather lose a million dollars than do a job that wasn't satisfactory to the customers."

The farmer asked the lightning rod man to come in and have some dinner, and the lightning rod man said he didn't mind. There seemed to be something funny on the lightning rod man's mind, for he would look at the farmer every minute or two and laugh to himself gently, and when asked what was wrong, say, "Oh, nothing, nothing," and then choke with inward mirth. All through the meal he entertained his hosts with interesting reminiscences of houses that had been struck by lightning—how in one case everything metallic within the building was fused and a fac-simile of a campaign supplement was indelibly imprinted upon the woman of the house, while her beautiful daughter was driven through a stovepipe hole, leaving great strips of her soft white flesh on the ragged edge of the sheet iron. When he was climbing into his wagon, the fit of mirth with which he was seized so nearly approached the proportions of an apoplectic seizure that the honest farmer got alarmed and asked him what in the name of Charles Foster he was laughing at.

"I was laughing—ha! ha! hel he! hi! hi! ho! ho!"—panted the merry agent, "to think that you think you've got ahead of me."

"Got ahead of you?—well, I did get ahead of you," said the farmer; "I got them lightning rods for nothing."

"Yes," gasped the agent, in paroxysms of mirth; "but go and look at those lightning rods and see if they are wound up—ho! ho! ho!"

"Well, and suppose they am't wound up; what difference does it make?"

"What difference does it make?" echoed the agent, in well feigned astonishment. "Shade of S. F. B. Morse, here is a man that doesn't know the difference between negative and positive electricity! Just you go up to the house, and if you have Wheatstone's 'Pragmatic Analytical Synopsis of Differentiated Electricity—the edition of 1876 is the best—overhaul the eleventh chapter and you'll see what the difference is."

"I haven't got the book," said the farmer; what is the difference anyway?"

"The difference is that a lightning rod when properly wound ap conducts positive electricity from the clouds to the earth; when not wound up it conducts negative electricity from the earth to the clouds. The earth, as Huxley says, is a great reservoir, chockfull of electricity, which is constantly seeking affiliation with the oxygen and nitheglin of the atmosphere. Your lightning rod is probably the only one in the Northwestern States that is not wound up; consequently the surging currents of electricity which have been meandering all over the country striving to find an outlet, after vainly trying every other lightning rod, are accumulating beneath your house, and corruscating and dilating and titillating all along the surface of your lightning rod. Wait till it gets dark and you'll see a pale, lambent flame playing all along its surface. The first touch of a thunder storm you have up here the spectacle of awful grandeur presented by your linhtning rod 'll knock anything ever seen since the combustion of Sodom and Gomorrah. By the way, there's a dark blue cloud coming up yonder. I guess we're going to have a thunder storm. Good-bye; I must go out of here, for I owe it to my family to preserve my life. If your daughter survives don't you worry about the future. I'll make proper provision for her, because it will be $100,000 in my pocket to be able to point to her as the sole survivor of a man whose house was knocked into brickdust and match splints because he wouldn't take my advice about the arrangement of his lightning rods."

"I'll get an ax and crow bar and tear the dum thing down," said the farmer, after a moment's resolute pause.

"All right; only I want as a special favor to ask you not to begin until I am over the hill and out of sight. With that lightning rod instinct with negative electricity, as it is, it is sure death for any uninsulated man to approach it."

"Hi; hold on!" said the unfortunate farmer; "I'll give you five dollars to wind up the thing for me."

"Five dollars!" said the agent, with a withering sneer, "why, the fact that your house was burst into twenty hundred thousand million pieces 'd be worth $50,000 to the company as an awful example. G'lang there!"

"Hold up!" yelled the agriculturist; "will you wind up them lightning rods if I pay you for them?"

"Well, I don't know that I should," responded the agent. "You see, you said they weren't according to your taste, and it doesn't seem to be exactly right to be taking a man's money for a thing that he isn't quite satisfied with. Besides; it is taking thousands and thousands of dollars out of the company's pocket, because what we want is an awful example to scare other fellows into taking our rods just as we put 'em up. However, seeing it's you, and as I don't want to have your blood on my hands, I don't mind doing it. Hand over the $90 and I'll fix it."

The farmer produced the money and the agent gave him a receipt; then, taking a monkey wrench, he approached the lightning rod and gave it a couple of twists, placed his ear close to it, hit it again, and then returned joyfully to the farmer. "It's all right now," he said; "it has been wound up and is now prepared to conduct positive electricity in large or small quantities from the atmosphere to the earth at the shortest notice. But if I had been half an hour later I should have been too late, for already the lightning rod was beginning to bulge and throb, and scale off in places with the fiery element confined within it."

MR. DORSHEIMER of New York, says that Bayard is the choice of the New York Democrats for President; that the party will be united next year, and that Mr. Grant will be the easiest man to beat whom the Republicans can nominate.

THE DOLLS' WEDDING.

I am so glad that the sunshine has driven the clouds away,
For my dolly, my darling dolly, is going to be married to-day.
She has had a great many suitors—a dozen, I do declare—
And only last week, Wednesday, she refused a millionaire.
Sophie Read is his mother; she thought we'd feel so grand
That a doll with a diamond stud should offer my child his hand.
But Rose cares little for money, and she's given her heart away
To Charlie, the gallant sailor, who will make her his bride to-day.
Nora has made her a bride cake with frosting as white as snow,
And I wove her bridal wreath from the tiniest flowers that blow;
And brother Harry has promised (he's ever so kind, I'm sure)
To lend them his beautiful yacht when they sail on their wedding tour.
We make believe it's the ocean, the lake in the Park, you know;
And Charlie, the little sailor, is so delighted to go.
Oh, my! he does look cunning in his suit of navy blue,
His mother, my most particular friend, is little Nelly Drew.
Look! they are coming, Mary. Oh, they are a lovely pair!
Charley, the black-eyed sailor, and Rose with her golden hair.
Doesn't she look like a fairy peeping out from a fleecy cloud,
In that lovely dress and veil? But we musn't talk out loud.
If I could just squeeze out a tear—I suppose it's the proper thing,
Since she is my only child—but indeed I would rather sing.
For the sun is shining brightly, and everything seems gay,
And to Charlie, the dear little sailor, my dolly is married to-day.

—*Harper's Young People.*

THE CHAMBERS IN PARIS.

Their Return to the Capital and the Palaces They Will Occupy.

On Thursday, November 27, the French Senate and Chambrr of Deputies will meet at Paris, article 9 of the constitutional law of February 25, 1875, having been formally abrogated in joint session on the 3d of June, and the law of July 22 having been passed, providing that "the seat of the Executive power and of the two Chambers shall henceforth be in Paris" and designating the Palace of the Luxembourg and the Bourbon Palace for the use of the two branches of the National Assembly. The law further forbids the presentation of petitions in person, thus averting the danger of gatherings such as in the days of the No Popery and Chartist agitations menaced the English Parliament, and charges the Presidents of the two Chambers with the duty of defending them by direct requisitions for troops in any number. The reason for returning to Paris, as recited in the report of the Joint Committee, was that there were at Versailles neither departmental offices, archives, libraries, the diplomatic corps, telegraph, the military headquarters, Bourse, banks, courts, railroads nor "that great movement of affairs, and great literary, scientific, commercial, industrial and political life which only exists at Paris, and can neither be suppressed nor supplanted." To the objection that the two Chambers would be too far apart it was returned that the Luxembourg and Palais-Bourbon were, since the opening of the Boulevard Saint Germain, within ten minutes of each other, while it was confidently declared that "the people of Paris, in possession of universal suffrage and the republican form, will no longer think of realizing its aspirations otherwise than by discussions and votes," and the possibility of a *coup d'etat* was "absolutely denied in presence of the unanimity of the executive and legislative powers."

It was on the 20th of March, 1871, that the National Assembly went into session at Versailles; it left the seat of the department at Seine-et-Oise August 2, 1879. The capacity of the Versailles hotel keepers and landlords had something to do with the removal of the Chambers. The Germans spent money very freely there during the siege and a second windfall came immediately afterward when the Communards' rising made Versailles the seat of Government and the refuge of respectable folk from the troubled capital. Rents rose 200 per cent, and landlords spent their time in seeking for flaws in their leases so as to oust comparatively unprofitable tenants in possession.

The Chamber of Deputies will occupy the Palais-Bourbon, long the residence of the Dues de Bourbon. The States-General of 1789 when they moved from Versailles to Paris occupied a chamber of the Louvre still known as the Salle des Etats. The Constituent Assembly moved to a riding-school in what now is the Rue de Rivoli. There the terrible convention held its sessions and the death of Louis XVI. was decreed. Under the Directorate the Council of Five Hundred sat in the Tuileries, but in 1879 it removed to the Orangery of Saint Cloud, from which Napoleon forcibly ejected it on the 18th Brumaire. Napoleon turned the Palais Bourbon to legislative uses, and it remained the seat of the popular branch of the French Legislature until the *dechsance*. Its history is that of the revolution of Paris. The hall of the chamber is a large semicircle with twelve rows of seats, upholstered in velvet, rising one above the other. There are seats on the benches for 583 members, the excess of fifty leaving room for ministers and commissions. Marble Ionic columns with bronze capitals support a frescoed roof. As at Versailles, the lighting is from a central window. The galleries up among the pillars are painted cream color, picked out with gold, and lined with red cloth, which with the red and gold velvet hangings of the second row present a rich appearance. There are 700 seats for the public and ninety places for correspondents and reporters. The Speaker's tribune is a historical relic, being that designed by Lemot for the Council of Five Hundred in 1798. It is in gray marble veined with red and brown and with a panel of remarkable exquisite carving in white marble, representing Fame and History seated by a column surmounted by the bust of the Republic crowned with the Phrygian cap, while on the pedestal the double face of Janus looks to the future and upon the past. On either side is a caduceus of white marble incrusted on a tablet of gray. Behind the President's chair is the huge panel which under the Monarchy of July was occupied by a painting representing Louis Phillippe taking the oath. During the Second Empire this was hung with a green drapery; at present it is covered with a superb Gobelin, "The School of Athens," from Raphael's fresco at the Vatican. A competition is to be announced for a grand historical picture representing some French scene of the nineteenth century. The total cost of the rearrangement of the Palais-Bourbon has been 585,865 francs, including 143,000 francs for the furniture, painting, bronzes, silver, linen, &c., for the mansion adjoining, the official residence of M. Gambetta.

FOSTER AND HAYES.

A Comparison of the Merits of the Two Great Men.

[Chicago Special.]

General J. J. Robinson of Ohio, has been here some days. He says that Garfield's stock is rising, and that he thinks Garfield is nearly out of the woods. I asked the General what was the relative ability of President Hayes and Governor Foster. He replied: "Hayes has not the ability to make money that Foster has. During that campaign where Foster made so many speeches and did so much hard work he made from $100,000 to $200,000 in trade. He had a large quantity of wool and nearly seventy thousand bushels of wheat, which went up on his hands, and he also made a considerable sum in the stock in the Erie and Great Western railroad. But Hayes as a politician is often very cute. In the campaign of 1875, when he ran for Governor, he told me, about a month before the election, that he had not yet got a majority, and that Allen would beat him unless he would crawl up closer. Two weeks before the election he told me that he was very close up to Allen, but that the work had yet to be accomplished in those two weeks. In the Presidential year, when I was confident that the State ticket would have from eight to ten thousand majority, Hayes told me that he thought I was mistaken, and we had to put in the strokes in the last days."

General Robinson said he took no stock in the South going for Grant, or any part of it. "No doubt," he said, "there are political leaders down there who would like to see a change, but their people will just ride rough-shod over them. They have got too much ignorance and too little liberality to allow anything of the kind."

MRS. CHARLES DICKENS.

Incidents of Her Early Life, Courtship and Separation.

The cable announcement of the death of Mrs. Charles Dickens comes almost simultaneously with the publication of her husband's letters, edited by her daughter and her sister, Mrs. Georgiana Hogarth. These volumes begin with two of his earliest epistles to her, written when they were just affianced and when she was Miss Catherine Hogarth and he was the Parliamentary reporter of the *Chronicle*, with which was also connected her father, Mr. George Hogarth, who is best known by his "History of Music," his volumes upon "The Musical Stage" and his "History of the Opera." These are the letters:

"FURNIVAL'S INN, Wednesday Evening, 1835.

"MY DEAREST KATE: The House (*i. e.*, of Commons) is up, but I am very sorry to say that I must stay at home. I have had a visit from the publishers this morning, and the story cannot be any longer delayed; it must be done to-morrow, as there are more important considerations than the mere payment for the story involved too, I must exercise a little self-denial and set to work.

"They (Chapman and Hall) have made me an offer of £14 a month to write and edit a new publication they contemplate, entirely by myself, to be published monthly, and each number to contain four woodcuts. I am to make my estimate and calculation, and to give them a decisive answer on Friday morning. The work will be no joke, but the emolument is too tempting to resist. * * *

"SUNDAY EVENING.

"* * * I have at this moment got Pickwick and his friends on the Rochester coach and they are going on swimmingly in company with a very different character from any I have yet described, who I flatter myself will make a decided hit. I want to get them from the ball to the inn before I to go to bed; and I think that will take me until 1 or 2 o'clock at the earliest. The publishers will be here in the morning, so you will readily suppose I have no alternative but to stick at my desk."

So with youth and love and hope began the story of the Pickwick Club! Mrs. Dickens and her husband lived for years, a reasonably happy couple, until his great success and the demands of his semi-public life brought into sharp contrast her love for the chimney-corner and his fondness for lively, not to say uproarious, society. She cared not at all for fame. Some of Charles Dickens's friends have said that she even regretted his celebrity and its consequences. These feelings, if she had them, were not shared by her younger sister, who lived with her, who was proud of her distinguished brother-in-law, who, like him, enjoyed fun and adventure, and who was often seen with him in public. During the years between 1848 and 1858—in which last year Mr. and Mrs. Dickens formally separated—what was finally called an "incompatibility of temper constantly increased between them. Her life was too uneventful for biographical sketching. Their domestic dissensions to this day remain entirely unwritten, save in one most unfortunate statement prepared by him, and the truth about them is hardly known save by a very few who have always preserved a discreet silence on the subject. The eldest son went with his mother—Dickens at once giving effect to her expressed wish in this respect—and the other children remained with himself, their intercourse with Mrs. Dickens being left entirely to themselves.

The only mention made by Dickens of Mrs. Dickens in his will was as follows: "I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of £600, while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have wholly devolved upon myself." Regarding her sister, however, the will thus proceeds: "I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to Georgina Hogarth and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been, through all the stages of their growth and progress, their ever-useful, self-denying and devoted friend. * * * I give to my dear sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, the sum of £8,000, free of legacy duty; also, all my personal jewelry not hereinafter mentioned, all the little familiar objects from my writing-table and my room, all my private papers, whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing as the best and truest friend man ever had." Miss Hogarth was also, in conjunction with Mr. John Forster, made trustee of his estate to the exclusion of his children. It is not altogether improbable that Mrs. Dickens may have authorized some precise statement of the circumstances of her later married life which her friends have always claimed to be entirely creditable to her. Such a statement may be perhaps demanded by the somewhat premeditated slight which seems to have been put upon her in her husband's will. Mrs. Dickens had been long an invalid, but in all her vicissitudes of health and prosperity, of illness and comparative adversity, her son, the present Charles Dickens, has been her affectionate child and protector.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says that it is still doubted whether the Duke of Cumberland will renounce his rights to the throne of Hanover, and thereby take posession of the $16,000,000 thalers put aside in the cellars of the royal palace at Berlin. When the old Duke of Brunswick dies, the Duke of Cumberland will be among the richest of princes.

MY PROLOGUE.

If heat of youth, 'tis heat suppressed
That fills my breast;
The childhood of a voiceless lyre
Preserves my fire,
I chanted not while I was young;
But ere age chill I liberate my tongue!

Apart from stormy ways of men,
Maine's loneliest glen
Held me as banished, and unheard
I saved my word;
I would not know the bitter taste
Of the crude fame which falls to them that haste.

On each impatient year I tossed
A holocaust
Of effort, ashes ere it burned,
And justly spurned.
If now I own maturer days,
I know not; dust to me is passing praise.

But out of life arises song,
Clear, vital, strong—
The speech men pray for when they pine,
The speech divine
No other can interpret: grand
And permanent as time and race and land.

I dreamed I spake it: do I dream
In pride supreme,
Or, like late lovers, found the bride
Their youth denied.
Is this my stinted passion's flow?
It well may be; and they that read will know.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

In Response to the United North.

The Lesson Drawn From the Recent Elections.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23.—A letter printed in yesterday's *Capital* has attracted considerable attention. It is dignified with double leaded editorial space. It is introduced as follows: "The following letter, or fragments of one, written us by a friend at the South, tells its own story. We are really not at liberty to indicate the writer, certainly not the name. Could we do the last the country would be startled, for he is an eminent man who is giving to saying what he thinks, and thinking to a purpose that influences thousands of others." It is dated "O——, Miss., November 16th." It is a very general impression that O stands for Oxford, Senator Lamar's home, and that Lamar is the writer. It is addressed "My Dear D.," and proceeds as follows:

"You may well ask what we are going to do about it? I have been asking that pertinent question of quite a number of our prominent men, who are in a condition to feel and understand the temper of our people since the elections at the North. The response is, that to be equal to the emergency we must, as you are fond of saying, look the inevitable fairly and calmly in the face. In this I have condensed a number of letters and a number of talks. The emergency presented us is to be found in the fact that every Northern State, without exception, has declared against us, on an issue made up of the right accorded us by the Constitution previous to the late war, of home government, or, as it is popularly understood, of each State to regulate and control its own affairs. This right was not only clearly understood, but as clearly recognized; and that such is not the fact to-day demonstrates that at the North we are regarded as a conquered people, subject to such penalties in the form of punishment as the conquerors may dictate. In other words, we are not a part of the Union, possessed of equal rights, but a people, if not hated, at least suspected, and to be treated as alien enemies, dangerous to the peace and welfare of the entire country. The Democratic party has made a heroic fight in our own and its own behalf at the North, but made it in vain. New York and Indiana are both claimed for us, but both are doubtful. It is practically to-day a Solid North against a Solid South. This is the emergency in which we are called upon to act.

"Now, to continue the struggle is simply to lead a forlorn hope. We can not conquer, and in a continuance of the struggle we only add to our trouble in the event of a certain defeat. We are thus tempted not only to give up the contest, but to go over in a body to the enemy. What is there in this Union? What is there left of the Constitution? or that love of the Union which once bound us together, that we should sacrifice ourselves in their behalf? The North has changed from turret to foundation stone our old form of government, and it now wants that change ratified by making the appearance harmonize with the fact. The North wants a grand Union, with power centralized at Washington. We will give the North and take to ourselves a grand nation, with the power of an Empire centralized at Washington. The North wants a dictator, a strong man elected for life, to regulate and control this National Government, with its power at Washington. We will elect Grant President for life and for these reasons. As long as the substance is gone there is no use clinging to an empty shell, especially when, by abandoning the old, rotten hulk for the new craft, we have a chance of bettering ourselves. This waving of the bloody shirt, these continued assaults and insults upon us originate in a desire to gain votes at the North. If the object is gained for which the votes are sought, there will no longer be reason for aggression. The Republican party will be satisfied, and we shall be left alone to build up our shattered fortunes in peace. There will be a poetical justice in this, all this, that in itself is tempting to us of the South. We shall see that in the brutal war waged on us to free the negroes those people have enslaved themselves, and we are a mighty factor in the ugly results.

"This, you will say, is the lowest form of egotism; but you must remember, my dear friend, we are not soiling our patriotism, for we are not allowed to have any. We are not sacrificing any right or any freedom, for we have none to sacrifice. We are, as the case stands, a conquered people, without hope, home or manhood; and we not only, like the blind Samson, pull the temple down, but we rise, unlike Samson, unhurt above the ruins. We would be better pleased to have a better instrument, but we must remember that to have a better man is to have no instrument. It takes a coarse brute to serve such a purpose. 'Revolutions, my dear, are not made out of gentlemen,' said that French woman of the Court, when a lady friend complained to her of the low sort of men the revolt had brought into power. I shall advocate the re-election of Grant as long as he lives, and his son Fred after his death, if I live that long."

ON Nov. 3 the Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new medical school of the Bartholomew Hospital. The London *Standard* says luncheon was afterward served in the great hall, and it was interesting to observe a strong likeness between the Prince of Wales and a portrait on the wall of Henry VIII, who granted the hospital its present charter.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States again comes to the front with a decision, which affirms that the States, in entering into the Union reserved to themselves certain rights, and therefore to that extent at least, the Nation with a great big N, is not absolutely sovereign. We refer to the trade-mark decision elsewhere noticed. Think of it, the United States which can put a million of armed men in the field, and exercise all the powers, *outside of State limits* pertaining to the grandest empires the world has ever seen, has no power to grant to its citizens a trade-mark by which they can distinguish and advertise their canned corn, tomatoes, whisky, patent bitters, or quack pills. The New York *Evening Post* commenting on this decision says:

It is the fashion to make light of commercial matters in politics, to speak contemptuously of questions of the shop as influential in the moulding of measures and the guidance of parties. It has often happened however, that these very questions have furnished the occasion for the settlement of broad and important political principles. So just now a mere matter of trademark—the sign by which, for instance, the owner of a patent pill or a cough mixture of whisky and sugar authenticates his noxious or innocuous preparation—has given the Supreme Court an opportunity to deliver an opinion about principles concerning which, *in one form or another, the dispute has raged since the foundation of the Republic, and concerning which a bloody and expensive war was fought.* The late decisions may reach far beyond trademarks. It puts a check upon certain rules and practices of construction. The makers of the trademark statutes founded them loosely upon that clause of the Constitution which warrants Congressional protection of patents and copyrights in original inventions, discoveries and writings. The Court says that a trademark is none of these things. They founded them also upon the clause which provides for Congressional regulation of foreign and inter-state commerce. The Court seems to be of the opinion that the trademarks do not properly belong to commerce in this sense. Both declarations seem to be obviously sound. Now that the matter of trademarks is remitted to the States, perhaps other matters which have been as loosely brought in theory within Federal jurisdiction by the persons who would like to leave them there will be left with the States. Probably we shall hear less henceforth about Congressional regulations of railroad and insurance companies and the like.

It has been suspected that the Supreme Court was leaning toward doubtfully liberal construction. One of its members, Justice Field, was reported recently to be greatly alarmed for the judicial safety of States rights. The late decision shows that the Court's views are careful and conservative, and its effect upon Justice Field must be tranquilizing.

We have a class of ignoramuses, particularly among our wealthy citizens and active business men, innocent of any accurate knowledge of the structure or vital principles of our institutions, who preach the Federal Government can do anything; that its power over the people is as absolute as that of the English Parliament, the French Assembly or the Russian Czar. We commend to these people the trade-mark decision of the Supreme Court. It determines that the United States, with all its tremendous power and resources, cannot do an act which the Sovereign State (with two big S's) of Pennsylvania can do at its own sweet pleasure.

In this connection, this extract from Chief Justice CHASE's opinion, in delivering the decision of the Snpreme Court on a well known case (see 7 Wallace, page 76,) is well worth careful study. It is the law and gospel of State rights and National sovereignty. Said the Chief Justice:

The people of the United States constitute one nation, under our government, and this government within the scope of the powers with which it is invested is supreme. On the other hand the people of each State compose a State having its own government and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence. *The States disunited might continue to exist. Without the States in union there could be no such political body as the United States.*

And this from a later decision in the CRUIKSHANK case:

The Government of the United States is *one of delegated powers alone.* Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people. No rights can be acquired under the Constitution or laws of the United States except such as the Government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure. *All that cannot be so granted or secured are left under the protection of the States.*

This is the Democratic doctrine.

THE GRANT RECEPTION.

BRAUN, REED and other GRANT club third termers have retired ostensibly from guiding and controlling the GRANT reception business in this city, to make it appear that it will be a spontaneous movement on the part of the people without respect of party. Whenever GRANT says he will *not* be a candidate for President and is out of politics, it will be time enough to ask Democrats to throw up theirs hats and march at his heels. The whole business is being conducted to trap Democrats into swelling the crowd to make a GRANT boom for the Presidency. Democrats will favor proper respect and pay him that attention due a distinguished citizen and not imitate the heartless conduct of Republicans in this city towards a President of their own choice, in hooting him from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, where he attempted to address the public at the request of our best citizens. Gen. GRANT was an eye witness of that howling mob, and will never forget the disgraceful conduct of citizens of this Republican county. We have a Democratic Mayor now, who will not allow an ex-President of the United States to be insulted and our city disgraced as it was then. We shall never forget brave old Commodore FARRAGUT on that occasion exclaiming, "I am ashamed of your conduct towards the President of the United States. You have disgraced your city and your manhood." Then he retired with the President to avoid the mob.

THE Republicans are in some trouble about the Chairmanship of their National Committee. The aspirants for the position are very numerous. Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York, wants Governor-elect CORNELL to resign from the National Committee. General ARTHUR then wishes to be put on the Committee in place of Mr. CORNELL, and would then run for Chairman. Mr. CORNELL, however, does not see it in that light, and indicates no purpose to resign. Mr. WM. H. KEMBLE, the member of the National Committee from Pennsylvania, is now under criminal indictment in the courts of this State, and a proposition is mooted for Mr. KEMBLE to resign and be succeeded by Senator DON CAMERON, with the view that the latter shall be made Chairman of the National Committee. Then it is asserted that Assistant Postmaster General BRADY wants to be put on the committee in place of Mr. CUMBACK, the member from Indiana, and in that event would be a candidate for chairman. Representative FRYE was largely instrumental in the election of the late Senator CHANDLER to the Chairmanship of the Committee in 1876. This was done in opposition to the wishes of Governor HAYES, who was then running for the Presidency; and who gave an autograph letter to Gov. NOYES, of Ohio, urgently requesting the National committee to make NOYES chairman. But old ZACH got the place, and made HAYES President. NOYES, although well-up in small rascalities, could hardly have played the game CHANDLER did. If HAYES had had his way on the chairmanship, it is extremely probable he never would have been President. On such small matters do great events turn.

WON'T GO SOUTH.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Herald* says:

It has been decided, after full consideration by the leading Republican statesmen, that it would be better not to send speakers to Louisiana this fall. A member of the Congressional committee worked for nearly ten days in the hope of inducing prominent speakers in the New York campaign to go to New Orleans and help change the vote of the State, with assurances that it would go Republican. To his great surprise he found that this was just what the Republicans of the North did not want to accomplish, and he was told that it would be better for his party not to agitate the movement any more. The plain reason given was that the "solid South" was to be the battle cry next year, and without it there was no hope of keeping the North solid for the Republicans. Once break the solid South, said they, and one-half the force of the Republican party is gone.

The Republican ticket nominated this year in Louisiana is the only respectable ticket nominated by that party in the State since the war. It would stand some chance of election too, if it received the outside aid the Ohio, Maine, and New York Republicans got. But the Northern Radicals don't want the "solid South" broken. They would flock in droves to Louisiana to help old WELLS, KELLOGG and company steal the Presidency, but the only way they care to attempt success in the State, is by bribery, fraud and forgery. Another reason they refuse to go is their presence there, with courteous treatment and every opportunity to address the people, would explode the libels on the South by which their party thrives at the North. It is so much easier to lie at a comfortable distance from exposure than face the music. But if JOHN SHERMAN don't go to the rescue of his beloved PINKSTON, no one will believe in loyalty in man. He set going half the pulpits in the North over the woes of this negro prostitute and murderess. She answered the purpose for the time being, and slippery JOHN manipulated her character and bogus wounds with gentle dalliance and snivelling tears. He made big points too, but the leaden heels of truth have at last overtaken his swift mendacity. SHERMAN and PINKSTON! What a combination to fill the sounding trump of history.

THE NEW YORK CANVASS.

The figures of the New York official canvass are interesting. The whole number of votes for CORNELL for Governor was 418,170. This is 71,192 less than the number cast for EDWIN D. MORGAN, the Republican candidate for that office in 1876. The votes cast this fall for ROBINSON for Governor amount to 379,503. This is 140,328 less than the votes he received for the same office in 1876. Of course, the large diminution in ROBINSON'S votes is due mainly to the fact that JOHN KELLY has now obtained 76,696 votes for Governor. Add these to those cast for ROBINSON, and the total is 456,199, which shows that the falling off this year in the number of Democratic votes cast for Governor is 63,632 when compared with the number thrown in 1876. This is less than the Republican falling off by about 7,500. The plurality of CORNELL over ROBINSON is 38,676, but the combined vote of ROBINSON and KELLY is 38,320 more than the vote given to CORNELL. The vote thrown for KELLY is about 17 per cent. of the entire vote given to both the Democratic candidates for Governor. But this does not include the whole bolt, for it is notorious that thousands of Democrats voted for CORNELL. If we include these, then the bolt will amount to about twenty per cent. or one fifth of the whole Democratic vote. Mr. CORNELL, the Republican candidate, runs behind his ticket, and received less votes in every county in the State than Mr. SOULE, the only defeated candidate on the Republican State ticket, except in the counties of Albany, Columbia and Oneida. The scratchers cut Mr. CORNELL more than they did Mr. SOULE.

ON Tuesday last there was opened at Raleigh, North Carolina, an agricultural fair gotton up and managed exclusively by the colored people of that State. The procession to the fair grounds was quite imposing, including as it did eight military companies composed principally of colored men, and a number of fire companies. Another feature of the occasion was that the opening address was delivered by the Governor of the State—Governor JARVIS. The exhibition is said by the Raleigh papers to be highly creditable to the colored people in every respect, and they refer to it as showing that the exhibitors are not shiftless folks, and that they are earnest in their endeavors to improve and elevate their race. We learn further that since the exit of the carpet-bagger and the withdrawal of the freedman's bureau they have learned self reliance, and now cultivate friendly relations with the whites and have prospered in making their living under the law like other people. They have many colored schools, a considerable number of military companies, support five newspapers published and edited by men of their own color, and it is cheering to be told that these newspapers "are certainly conducted in the interest of good government and with a view to promote natural and friendly relations between the races." All these things go to show that when the colored people of North Carolina ceased to be nursed and coddled by the freedman's bureau and cajoled by the carpet bagger they began to adapt themselves to their new conditions, and having learned the wisdom of self-dependence, they seek to live in harmony with their white neighbors.

AN international park at Niagara Falls, including the notable points on both sides of the river, the islands, etc., is no longer a fanciful enterprise as it was first set down when the Governor-General of Canada suggested the matter to the Governor of New York. The Commissioners of the State Survey, of whom Gov. SEYMOUR is chairman, have unanimously ratified the project and their action will no doubt be agreed to by the Canadian authorities. The purpose is to rescue Niagara Falls from the hands of jobbers and speculators by the purchase of the needed lands on both sides of the river and converting them into a free park, doing away by stringent laws with the horde of leeches that infest the place. The state if it cannot arrange amicably for the purchase of the lands, will take them under its right of eminent domain, allowing just compensation for all property rights. It will cause an expenditure of several millions of dollars but if the plans suggested are carried out the surroundings of Niagara will accord with the grandeur of the river scenery.

THE Lemars and Okalona idiots are running a race, but the Mississippi chap is evidently the best mud slinger. The Lemars shrieker says this week:

If State lines interfere with National progress,
Cancel them;
If State Constitutions hamper the National purpose,
Abrogate them;
If State sovereignity conflicts with National sovereignity,
Squelch it.

And the Okalona man hits back in this jerky way:

If the
Toadeaters,
Flopdoodles,
Dunderfinks,
Jobbernowls,
Dirtlickers,
Parasites, and
Slimesills

of Puritan society want a Nation, with all the Imperial paraphernalia that the name implies, they will have to get up and get out of this Union.

THE New Jersey Congressman VOORHIS, who was elected last fall by the Republicans in a Democratic district to the music of "honest money," don't pan out well as a practical financier. His "honest money" was for the mass meetings, not in conducting his bank at Paterson. Mr. VOORHIS played another little game not relished by the stockholders. He makes a showing of $250,000 liabilities with no assets. Out of $131,000 loans and discounts made by him as President of the bank, $81,000 are worthless and not more than $20,000 available. Mr. VOORHIS will take his seat in the next House prepared to deal intelligently and with no old fashioned prejudices, on all financial subjects. He wants to resign, but the Republicans won't let him, as a Democrat is sure to be elected in his place.

THE *Gazette* suggests an amendment to the constitution giving the great Government of the United States power to authorize trade marks and protect their use. Are we no longer a Nation? Are the States Sovereign? Little Delaware, according to the Supreme Court, with its population one-half that of Allegheny county, has a Sovereign power, which the great United States with its forty millions, cannot exercise. So there are some State Rightsleft. And if the United States cannot frame a trade mark law we think it extremely probable the Supreme Court will decide they cannot frame a Federal election law. The *Gazette* thinks the process of amending the constitution slow and cumbersome. Why not try the "strong man" idea?

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GRANT was received by forty thousand school children at the Exposition building in Chicago, and it was fortunate for him that he struck that town after leaving San Francisco, as the *Times* and *Tribune* could devote forty columns a day to his comings and goings. This could not be done in any other city on the continent.

THE English Government makes a confession of weakness in causing the arrest of the anti-rent leaders for incendiary speeches. The charge of sedition, it is believed, cannot be maintained. Sympathizing meetings with the arrested men have been called in different parts of Ireland and in some of the English cities.

IRELAND understands what a strong government means, when her people starve and laadlords drive them from their homes because the rent is not forthcoming; the troops are on hand to enforce the demands of the robbers, because it is in the power of a strong government to oppress the people. The day of reckoning may not be far off.

YAZOO county, Mississippi, which was a Republican issue at the late election in this State, did better for the man and brother than any Republican county in Pennsylvania has ever done. It elected a colored man to the Legislature. In other words while we were howling in Pennsylvania about Yazoo intolerance, Yazoo was electing a colored man, and a Democrat at that, to the Mississippi Legislature.

THE London *Economist* has made a careful examination of the British wheat and corn crop for this year, and makes the aggregate for consumption to be 54,766,000 bushels. Great Britain, therefore, must import breadstuffs to the amount of $230,000,000, which is about $80,000,000 in excess this year of the average import. A great part of this $130,000,000 must go from this country and must be paid for in something. All of which, and much more, is due to JOHN SHERMAN.

THE Philadelphia *North American* says in the Democratic party in Delaware it is only a question of BAYARD or SAULSBURY. Well, in the Republican party of Pennsylvania it is only a question of CAMERON with no opposition worth mentioning. SIMON and DON and their lieutenants have so drilled the Republicans of this State that nine out of every ten, and nineteen out of every twenty of their newspapers, wear the CAMERON collar. And yet we suppose the *North American* will hardly claim the CAMERONS are equal to BAYARD in those moral and intellectual qualities that legitimately command a large following.

JOHN SHERMAN, the claim is made, is ineligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and has held that office in violation of law since 1877. He is a director of the Fort Wayne railway; the law says no person interested in commercial business shall be Secretary of the Treasury; a railroad directory the Courts have decided is commercial business, hence JOHN must vacate. The same questions are involved that prevented A. T. STEWART from being Secretary of the Treasury in 1869. He had been appointed and confirmed, but the fact of his being in commercial business, prevented his taking the office. The law was dead against him.

THE *Leader* talks of the GRANT movement as "distinctly and emphatically a people's movement." Bosh; utter, unmitigated bosh. It is no more a people's movement than the plan of campaign of BARNUM'S caravan is a people's movement. Every move of GRANT'S of any importance was mapped out by the managing politicians before he left Philadelphia in 1877. The late Mr. MACKEY was kind enough, just as GRANT was leaving, to detail to the editor of this paper the entire GRANT program, and it has been followed out to the letter. Nor do we think it would be difficult to name the principal contributors to the expenses of the hippodrome. Of course they expect to get their money back if the Third Term is a success, and the shameless corruptions of the GRANT orgie from 1869 to 1876 renewed.

THE *Chronicle* has a new idea about GRANT. It wants him as President of a commission to tear down and build up, add to or take from, scratch out or insert anything that will strike the aforesaid GRANT as objectionable, inconvenient, in bad taste, antiquated or old fogyish in a certain parchment document deposited in the State Department at Washington, attested by the signature of one GEORGE WASHINGTON. To the vulgar herd this document is known as the Constitution of the United States. Whether the extraordinary legal, historical, economical and statesman like endowments of the said GRANT point him out for this work, or his recent intimacy with Czars, Sultans, Emperors, Tycoons and high cockolorums generally, mark him as the man, the *Chronicle* don't say. We grieve to observe a serious omission in its wonderful production. It don't say anything about $50,000 a year salary and making the office a life one.

Invalidity of Trade Mark Law.

The importance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the acts of Congress establishing a general system of trade-mark registration and prescribing penalties for violations cannot be upheld either in whole or in part, and must be declared invalid and unconstitutional, may be appreciated when it is remembered that nearly 8,000 manufacturers in the United States have registered under the act of 1870. There is also the consideration that reciprocal treaties have been made with England, Germany, France, &c., under which citizens of these countries have registered their trade-marks here and our citizens have registered their trade-marks abroad. Almost every well-known manufacturer and packer of a large class of household articles, tobacco, fruit, spice, cotton and woolen manufactures, etc., have been registered under the acts of Congress, which the Supreme Court now declares unconstitutional and void, paying $25 to the government in each case. The decision puts trade-marks back upon the protection they might have claimed at common law prior to the enactment by Congress of the act of 1870 for registration. It was not claimed by that act that the United States government conferred any right upon the proprietor of a trade-mark; it merely furnished them a means of proving their titles and statutory remedies in the United States courts against infringements, prescribing that they might institute suits in chancery for injunction and making a law for damages, as in patent cases. It also gave the United States courts jurisdiction in all cases of registered trade-marks, even when both the litigants resided in the same State. In 1876 a penal act was passed by Congress providing a penalty of fine and imprisonment against counterfeiters of tradesmarks and infringers with intent to defraud. Under this act a counterfeiter in Cleveland, Ohio, of Vogeler & Co.'s medicine labels, of Baltimore, was fined and imprisoned in the penitentiary. The law contained penalties for printing as well as using labels. Many trademarks are of great value to the proprietors and they cover an infinite variety of goods of domestic manufacture, representing in some single instances a revenue of thousands of dollars a month.

It does not follow, however, that because of this decision any one will be entitled to pirate another man's trade-mark. The right of a trade-mark existed at common law before the act of Congress of 1870 for registration, and it still exists, and may be protected by the courts of chancery in the various States. Some of the states have local registration laws similiar to the act of Congress now declared null and void, but the State law can only protect their own citizens, and are operative only in the respective States.

A LONG interview with ex-Governor KOERNER of Illinois appeared in the Chicago *Times*. In 1852 he was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois and in 1861 he was appointed minister to Madrid by President Lincoln. He was the Democratic and liberal candidate for governor of Illinois against Gov. Oglesby, and ran 17,000 votes ahead of Horace Greeley. While Governors KOERNER thinks Mr. Tilden would be the most available candidate his next preference is Senator Bayard. He says that there are about four hundred German newspapers in the country and he observes that nearly all of them, Democratic, liberal Republican, and independent are for Bayard. In his opinion there will be a great reaction against the Grant boom in a few months, when he thinks Blaine will stand a good show for the Republican nomination.

THE unfortunate ex-Empress Eugenie went through Paris on Friday without even looking from the windows of her carriage at the brilliant streets and boulevards that were once so dear to her. Her mother, the Countess de Montijo, is dying at Madrid, and the miserable widow and mother of the third and fourth Napoleons has crossed France to reach the dying woman's side. The trite saying about misfortunes will now be on every lip, and the illustration of it is seldom more forcible. There is a certain significance in the fact that everywhere in France the ex-Empress, when recognized, was treated with quiet respect. There was no cheering, even of a scattered sort, no cry of "Vive l'Imperatrice," but hats were uniformly raised, and the carriages of the party suffered to go by in silence.

GENERAL GRANT has engaged passage, through Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the new steamship City of Alexandria, which sails for Cuba and Mexico on the 27th of December. The two bridal apartments in the vessel have been reserved for his use and for those who are to accompany him. This trip is said to be in accord with a long desire General Grant has had to visit some of the scenes of his Mexican campaign. He has expressed delight with the climate of Mexico, particularly in winter. How long he is to be gone and the exact places he will visit are not known to his friends here, otherwise than that the trip will consume almost if not quite all of the winter.

BY a recent decision in St. Louis, the city must pay the Gas Company a bill accumulating in the hands of a receiver since 1870, of nearly a million of dollars while a million more of profits that has been gathering in the hands of the receiver during these years is unlocked. There is thus about two million dollars for immediate division among the stockholders of the company while it is guaranteed monopoly of ten years more for furnishing the greater part of the city with gas. No wonder the shares jumped from $98 to $350 and $400 when the decision was announced.

FEW persons know that China produces a larger cotton crop than the United States. The world is not aware of this, as none of this cotton is exported, all of it being needed at home. The Chinese cotton crop this year is a complete failure, and not enough cloth will be made to clothe the Mongolians decently. The result is a demand for foreign cotton goods. This, indeed, has already begun, as was shown in the report of the American Consuls in China, published some time ago, wherein a great increase in the importation of American cotton into China was reported.

THE corrected election returns from Kings county give to the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Potter, some 400 more votes than he was credited with after the informal count. Hoskins has still, however, assuming that the official canvass in New York city will verify the figures first published, a plurality of 825. The completion of the New York canvass may slightly change these figures, but it can hardly extinguish Hoskins plurality and show the election of Potter.

CHICAGO figures up a handsome profit on Grant's reception. The number of outside visitors is placed by reasonable estimate at 75,000, each of whom is supposed to have spent $5 per day for three days, making a total of $1,125,000. Four leading hotels alone estimate their increased receipts at $30,000. The cost to the city, chiefly expended in decorations, is estimated at $50,000, which generally went into the pockets of citizens.

HANCOCK ON THE ARMY.

A Patriotic and Statesmanlike Opinion on a Standing Army.

On the 4th of September, 1876, Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron, called upon the leading officers of the army for opinions and suggestions touching the subject before the Commission for the Reform and Reorganization of the Army, asking replies not later than the evening of the 20th of October. On the 19th of October Gen. Hancock submitted an elaborate review of the whole subject, and on August 29, 1878, being called upon by Senator Burnside for a like expression of views, he referred him to this earlier report, with a single modification. The document deals largely with details; but prefixed to them are the following noteworthy remarks of a general character:

"A *large* standing army is against the settled policy of the nation. We rely upon creating armies from our population when the necessity for them has actually arisen or is impending. But 'in peace prepare for war' is an accepted and respected maxim among us. Under the operations of these somewhat contradictory principles we have been led to the compromise of a small standing army, which is expected to keep pace with the progress of the profession, construct adequate and suitable national defenses, hold some of our most important military positions, preventing their sudden seizure by an enemy, his occupation of our harbors and destruction of our great commercial cities; be prepared at all times to supply the national force with the most improved weapons, implements and munitions of war, and to guard these and other public property until distributed for service; be ready at a moment's notice to organize, equip and supply, with efficiency and economy, armies of any magnitude which the occasion may call for; and, lastly, to serve as a nucleus for the raw levies raised as needed.

"These I understand to be the main purposes for which our regular army is maintained. As *a physical force*, our little standing army can never be of appreciable importance after a great contest has set in. Its value consists in its serving as a model and a standard for the militia, and in the knowledge and system, the spirit of discipline, and the military information which its members store up in peace and disseminate among the national forces' when the struggle comes.

"What, then, should be the strength, composition, and organization of the army, that it may best accomplish the object of its existence?"

"Looking from the standpoint assumed, the first question which presents itself is the question of cost. What, during peace, are the people able and willing to pay in the way of insurance by military proficiency and preparation against heavy loss in case of war? If nothing, then the army as a permanent institution ought to be dispensed with. A discussion of the questions arising from our Indian frontier is omitted in this connection. The Indian furnishes only incidental duty for part of the army. The service is of secondary importance, and is comparatively temporary in its nature. It must for a few years longer occupy the attention of our cavalry and infantry, and some parts of the staff, and, from time to time, influence the strength and organization of these arms, but is entitled to no weight in considering the question just proposed."

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Rival to the Union Pacific—Jay Gould Out-Manœuvred.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The recent rise in the shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and their firmness during the prevailing depression of the market, are attributable in great measure to a combination of the company with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, for the purpose of extending the St. Louis and San Francisco road, under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific, to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego. The agreement for this purpose, we are told has been ratified by the boards of directors of both companies and duly signed and delivered; the equipment, locomotives, cars, and steel rails for the first two hundred miles of the lines have already been bought, and construction will commence immediately.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company has its grading finished to the Rio Grande now, and the rails will be laid by the 1st of December. The new road commences at the Rio Grand, and is to be pushed directly to the Pacific Ocean. No delay will occur, the money having all been raised and the surveys completed. As the St. Louis and San Francisco Company incurs no new obligations and acquires a half interest in the new railroad, 1,100 miles long, the rise in the stock is easily understood. Mr Gould, it is said, tried to buy a controlling interest, but failed, and he is supposed to be now endeavoring to break the market so that he can accomplish his purpose.

In behalf of the new enterprise, it is asserted that there are over 400 miles of fine timber lands exactly in the middle of the route from the Rio Grande to San Francisco, and that for over 300 miles it lies through continual coal fields. According to Beale's, Whipple's and Macomb's reports, the entire country through which it passes is much superior to that traversed by either the Northern, Pacific, the Central and Union Pacific, or the Southern Pacific roads. It contains gold and silver ores in abundance, and fine grazing land for cattle. The line to the Pacific Ocean, is short and free from extreme heat and cold, and no snow sheds will be required. Added to all these advantages, the land grant amounts to 40,000,000 acres, all of which can be at once put into the market.

Another advantage claimed for the proposed route is that it avoids for the present the Indian Territory, and will not have to wait for that Territory to be opened by Congress. At some future day, if a line through the Territory should be required, it can be built from the West at much less expense than it could now be built from the East.

Uneasy Ireland.

[Jennings' London Cable to N. Y. World.]

The condition of Ireland to-day excites great and real uneasiness. Many Irish landlords are leaving the country under threats of assassination. Insurrectionary placards are posted in Mayo and other counties, calling upon the Irish people to rise in arms. The Government has determined to put strong measures in force at once to maintain public order.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall Street by legitimate Stock Speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.
oc30:eod&Wn68-7w

The Same Old Story

is that some poor mortal has been suddenly raised to affluence and comfort by having invested a spare dollar or two in the last drawing at New Orleans of the Louisiana State Lottery. Address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., before the next drawing, which will be December 16th, when Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early will have sole management of the distribution of one-half a million of dollars. d&W

SURPRISING FINANCE FACTS.

Figures That Show an Increase of the Circulating Medium.

[Graphic Special.]

Very few people are aware that there has been an enormous inflation of the currency within the last twelve months. Not that sort of inflation that the Greenbackers have been howling for, but a genuine increase of the circulating medium, consisting of an enlarged supply of gold and silver coin and an increase of National bank circulation, which is secured, as is well known, by United States bonds.

The report of the Director of the Mint will show that there has been an increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation in this country within the last sixteen months of more than $150,000,000. This has been by coinage and importation —that is, we have now in actual circulation $150,000,000 more gold and silver coin than we had on the 1st of July, 1878.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency will show that within the same length of time (since July 1, 1878,) the National bank circulation has increased $18,000,000 or more. From October 31, 1878, to October 31, 1879, the National bank circulation had increased over $15,000,000, and since October 31 last it has increased about $1,500,000, or an average of $100,000 a day.

On the 31st of October last the amount of coin in circulation in this country, according to the Director of the Mint, was—Gold, $355,681,532; silver, $126,009,537. Total, $481,691,069.

Estimating the population of the United States at 48,000,000, it will be seen that we have now a supply of coin equal to $10 per capita.

This is an increase of $152,000,000 over the amount of gold and silver coin in this country on the 30th of June, 1878. Adding the increase in the National bank circulation since the same date, which has been $18,000,000 in round numbers, it will be seen that the actual inflation of the circulating medium within the sixteen months has been *one hundred and seventy million dollars.*

A VIEW OF GALENA.

An Ancient and Shabby Western Town.

[Galena Letter.]

The Town, or City of Galena, which derives its principal prominence more from being the home of Grant than the lead interests which gave it a name, is built on an amphitheater of hills, with its main street down at the foot of them, following the bends of the river and shaped like a letter S. Five miles below—or west, to be geographically correct—floats the River Mississippi, to which the Galena River, dredged at a Government expense of several millions, through the influence of the Washburne family, affords facilities for navigation perhaps three or four months a year. The town is ancient and shabby. Its business blocks look as if they had the dry-rot. They show the lack of paint, and the small, narrow windows, and old-fashioned high-tipped roofs, and queer, clumsy chimneys, betoken the architecture of a former generation. In this I speak of the lower town; the upper circle or gallery is of better style, being generally modern residences with bay-windows and balconies. The old town is old, too. It was a trading-post for white men before the year 1700, when Le Sueur, the French spy and tramp, came out here and traded the Indians beads and bandanas for their lead mines. In 1800 it was the most important commercial point in the Mississippi Valley North of St. Louis, and was the supply post of all the upper river. In 1825 Galena sold Chicago three-fourths of the goods that went to that then obscure trading agency. In 1850 Galena had begun to drop behind in the race, though she still kept up an important trade, and the shipments of lead, zinc and silver amounted to $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year. Then Chicago shot ahead with her phenomenal prosperity, and Dubuque, only seventeen miles distant, took the river traffic from her, and Keokuk and Burlington and Quincy and all the baby towns she had seen grow up from their long clothes took to making faces at her, until now Galena is an old maid in the sisterhood of cities, a toothless, wrinkled old gal, with nothing left to her but her virtue and Grant. Even the Washburnes have jilted her now and gone to Chicago.

BURIED BOOTY.

The Legacy Left by One of the Baber Murderers at Reading.

LEBANON, PA., November 18.—A few hours before Charles Drews, one of the Baber murderers, who was hanged here on the 14th, marched to the scaffold, he gave a letter to Israel Brandt, one of his comrades in crime, in which he describes a certain lot of plunder, the result of several robberies in which Drews and others participated, and which was buried in some secluded spot in the Blue Mountains. Shortly after the execution Brandt sent for several persons and showed the letter, and revealed the nature of its contents, stating at the same time that Drews had demanded that the letter be destroyed as soon as it had been read for fear that it might fall into the hands of a third party, as no other living man than Brandt was to learn of its contents.

The letter gave the location of a spot in the mountains, about a mile from Drews' house, where about seventeen hundred dollars' worth of goods were hidden. The stock embraced fifteen American hunting case silver watches, twenty-seven suits of fine clothing, lard and tallow, twelve thousand cigars, lots of tobacco, lot of fine boots, dry goods, and a miscellaneous assortment of stocks usually found in country stores. He said it had been buried about two and a half years, and was the plunder of four men, one of whom is now in California, two in the penitentiary on a sentence of three years, and the fourth was himself.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Deininger, Deputy Sheriff Bowman, Ex-Sheriff Matthews and Constable Ringler, went to the place described to make search, Brandt having given them a diagram of the place. They returned at a late hour last night, however, without having accomplished the purpose for which they started. The officials feel positive, however, that such place as described exists, and will make another effort in the course of a few days to discover the hidden treasure.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again: and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul. 44

Calling for an Explanation.

[Americus (Ga.) Record.]

Mr. Stephens says he is not making or unmaking candidates for the Presidency, but as regards Grant he thinks the South might "go a great deal further and fare a great deal worse." As a lover of his country he ought to have stated how much further, and the extent of the injury.

Moody at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrived here yesterday and will on Tuesday night inaugurate a series of religious meetings to continue all winter. The city will be divided into five districts and details of the work placed in the hands of a committee of laymen, one from each evangelical denomination.

"We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more" to indorse the good and effective qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in every case of Coughs, Colds, etc.

IN A TIME OF TROUBLE.

As an eagle, from the height,
Looking down upon the lands,
On forests black as night,
Fair fields and desert sands,

Sees the traveler below
Losing heart, as league on league,
Long wildernesses show
No end to his fatigue,

So Faith, amid her stars,
Beholding far beneath
The bright of gloomy bars
In the web of life and death,

Sees weary hearts that deem
The dark breadth is the whole,
Sees happy hearts that dream
The bright rays all their goal.

Ah! let this faith be ours—
That even 'mid the pain,
Above the present towers,
And sees the nearing gain:

While, breadth by breadth, appears,
As from the weaver's hand,
The pattern of the years
Which God himself has planned.
—*The Spectator.*

A SUCCESSFUL SOLDIER.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's Biography, With a Variety of Anecdotes.

[London Truth.]

Sir Garnet was once in hospitable Ireland where it is needless to say he had a good time of it. In returning thanks for the toast of his health he remarked that he was proud to think himself an Irishman. Which shows that the one imperfection in an almost faultless character may sometimes be lack of historical knowledge. At the same time he may take comfort, for Wellington was equally ignorant, to say nothing of Marlborough.

The truth is the Wolseleys of the seventeenth century—Sir Garnet is of an old family—would have absolutely screamed at a kinsman of theirs calling himself Irish; in fact, they would have been as much disgusted as one of William the First's barons might have felt at being stigmatized as English. It was a Wolseley who commanded at Newton Butler, when the Celts got the most terrible thrashing they ever received from the Saxons. I think it was his descendant who was created a baronet of Ireland in 1741. But the head of the family is Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, an English baronet, of a creation in 1628, and a Catholic. Sir Garnet is in the succession to both titles. After the Ashantee campaign he was offered a baronetcy for himself, but declined it. So they gave him the G. C. M. G. the K. C. B. and £25,000 down. The first two honors were conferred on him by the queen at a review in Windsor Great Park, held shortly after Sir Garnet's return, her majesty having thoughtfully brought down the commander's and grand commander's badges in two black leather bags.

"The history of heroes," said Sidonia to Coringsby, "is the history of youth." To do Lord Beaconsfield justice, he believes in this particular axiom of his, as he has proved on several occasions. It was, however, Mr. Gladstone who "early wise" himself, gave the youthful Garnet Wolseley his first brilliant chance by sending him against the Red river insurgents. Colonel Wolseley was then thirty-four, and this has been his record: Ensign in 1852, he became captain in 1854, major (in the Ninetieth) in 1858, lieutenant colonel in 1859 and colonel in 1865. For the best of reasons; few officers of this generation having seen so much service. What is equally to the point, the service had always been well done. Sir Garnet first smelt powder in the Indian campaipn of 1852–3; returned in the nick of time and distinguished himself in the Crimea, where he was badly wounded. The Russian war over he managed, with his usual luck, to be once more in India at the right moment, and knows as much about the relief of Lucknow and the defence of Alumbagh as any man living. The year 1860 saw him in China. The man has a perfect genius for being on the spot wherever fighting is to be done. The only affair of importance he has missed in his lifetime is the Abyssinian expedition "Ready, aye, ready," should be Sir Garnet's motto. "When can you start?" asked the premier after appointing him to the Cape command. "By the 4:15 train," replied Sir Garnet. It was then half-past 1. But, of course, this can't be a true story, because heroes never brag. Nelson and Wolfe, among others, having been noted for their modesty. It is further stated by the way, that Sir Garnet's traveling equipage is of the lightest, consisting, as a rule, of nothing beyond a tooth brush and a clean shirt.

To return to the Red river expedition. Of course Sir Garnet made short work of the rebels but what struck his superiors much more than the merely quelling of an armed mob was the administrative ability he displayed after the victory. So enlogistic of the loyalists, so conciliatory to the submissive, so peremptory with the mutinous, evidently there had arisen among us the man after Napoleon's heart, with the iron hand encased in the velvet glove. Canadians in general, and Manitobans in particular, speak kindly of Sir Garnet; for they have not forgotten him, even after the lapse of eight years, which is something in these days.

It was on September 12, 1873, that he embarked for the gold coast, accompanied by a brilliant staff, members several of which he has looked very carefully after ever since. Grumblers, indeed complain that none but "Ashantee men" have any chance of getting a good thing where Sir Garnet commands. The latter asks pathetically, What would people have? Is he to forget old comrades in arms, who served him so well? Is he to prefer men of whom he has had no experience to men whose special capacities he can exactly gauge?

As to the way in which Sir Garnett, performed his Ashantee work there can be no serious difference of opinion. His success was complete; the "butcher's bill" very small; and the cost of the entertainment in all less than a million sterling. Possibly the transport arrangements, as asserted, were nearly breaking down, and the English general only beat the savages by a fluke. But stories similar to these have been so invariably told by the beaten side in a war or by rival officers indignant at being overlooked, that sensible persons will rarely set much store by them. It must be remembered, too, that chance and good luck have been factors in the reputation of every successful captain. Napoleon said of his conqueror: 'Fortune has done more for him than he has done to win her." Very likely, but the saying would have been equally true of Napoleon himself, of Hannibal, of Cæsar or any other great commander. War is a mixed game of skill and hazard.

Sir Garnet's private secretary during the Ashantee campaign, be it mentioned in passing, was Lieutenant Maurice, son of Frederick Denison. Lieut. Maurice and Sir Garnet had both been competitors for the prize of one hundred guineas offered by the present Duke of Wellington for the best essay on the defense of England. Maurice won it; and not every general would have taken so kindly a revenge on a subaltern who had beaten him at his own weapons. To the functions of secretary, Maurice, with his chief's consent joined those of a special correspondent of the *Daily News*. Sir Garnet loathes special correspondents who are non combatants, calling them the "drones" of an army. One wonders whether he would consider Mr. Archibald Forbes a drone.

Sir Garnet absolutely forbade the consumption of all intoxicating drinks whatsoever in his army from the beginning to the end of the Ashantee campaign, except, of course, when stimulants were ordered to their patients by surgeons. Needless to add, the general practiced what he preached.

Sir Garnet is a professional tactician—as is Lord Chelmsford. The difference between the two men is this: the former can act as well as write. By acting I mean not being afraid to incur responsibility at critical moments. A young officer once asked Sir Garnet which was the best road to eminence in the military career. He unhesitatingly replied, "study;" adding: "Don't believe what some fellows will tell you about the differenee between bookish and practical men. You can't do anything now-a-days without scientific knowledge. Read as much as you can; it is sure to pay in the long run." He has himself written the "Soldier's Pocket Companion"—one of the best military manuals ever penned.

BRAVE FIREMAN LYNCH.

A Thrilling Story of the Late Tenement House Fire in New York.

[New York Express, Nov. 17.]

A reporter visited Bellevue hospital last night for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of fireman Patrick Lynch, who, after saving two children from being burned to death at the Cannon street fire last Thursday night, nearly lost his own life in his efforts to save others. He is burned in a terrible manner, and it is not yet known whether he will survive or not. From his own lips the writer received the following account:

"Was it by the orders of your foreman that you entered the burning building?" inquired the writer.

"No, sir. The foreman, noticing that it was extremely dangerous to enter, instructed his men not to do so. I had no idea of going in until I saw a lot of children and a woman on the second floor trying to escape, and screaming as loud as they could. I knew by the headway the flames were making that in a few seconds all of them would be lost, so I forgot orders, discretion, and everything else, and rushing through the smoke ascended the staircase. I succeeded in getting a hold of the children, and after making sure of their safety, started after the woman. I knew when I ascended the second time that I could not return that way, and, therefore, calculated on saving the woman and myself by getting out on the roof. The woman was in her night-dress, and as I grabbed her around the body the flames shot up and burned the hair off my head and also burned my hands. I clung to her, however, but she fell lifeless, and then I found my arm was sprained as well as badly burned. I also became very weak, and was almost suffocated with smoke. I dragged myself to the floor and tried to get through the scuttle, but found it nailed down tight. It was then I realized my own danger. There were two doors leading to apartments on that floor, but both of them were locked, and I was too weak to force the locks. I don't know how long I was on the floor; it seemed like an age to me, but it could not have been more than a few seconds. It was sufficiently long, however, for me to think of every act of my life. Things which happened when I was a boy came to my mind, and, as if I felt certain that escape was impossible, I prayed to God to forgive all the wrongs I had ever done him. At that moment I thought of my wife and children, and I determined to make one last effort. Rushing to the front of the hallway I noticed a window, and without conjecturing or caring where it led to, for by this time the flames were on top of me. I threw myself against it and fortunately landed on the fire-escape. There was no ladder to ascend or descend, so my condition appeared very little improved. Noticing that by jumping I could catch the gutter of the roof, I did so, but my maimed left arm was unable to render me any assistance and I fell back on the life-escape.

A dense volume of smoke reminded me again of my danger, and the second time I grasped the gutter, and by a superhuman effort reached the roof, where I fell prostrate with weakness. Two of my associates on the engine reached me from an adjoining roof and carried me away in time. This is all I have to say about the matter."

"What do the doctors say about your case?"

"They say I will get well; but, of course, they would not tell me anything else if they thought I would not recover. They are doing everything in their power for me, and I know if it rests with them I will get better."

"Don't you think it was very foolish for you to enter the building when it was deemed hazardous by youre foreman?"

"That's what my wife and everybody else says; but I don't see how any fireman or any man could see a lot of women and children burn to death and not take long chances to save them. If the same thing was to happen tomorrow, and I was well, I would certainly do what I did the other night."

Small Frauds by Great Ones.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

It must make Landaulet Williams indignant when he sees the use made of departmental carriages in Washington nowadays, and remembers the terrible ordeal he went through for the same offence. The truth is that this indecency is practised more generally now than it ever was. At the races the other day there were half a dozen departmental carriages in use by pleasure parties.

Almost every understrapper in the departments is now allowed an amount for "carriage expenses," which "carriage expenses" means at least a two-horse coupe.

The Post Office Department supports the most complete outfit in carriages and horses. Tyner rides out in state when he chooses to be in Washington. A year ago he had a fast team which he drove sometimes to a light buggy, or occasionally to a handsome carriage.

Assistant Secretary Hawley and family, I expect I had better say of the Treasury Department, for the head of a house now means the family, so far as the responsibility of the Government goes, have the use of an elegant coupe with two horses and liveried driver. The liveried driver, by the way, is always thrown in by the Government.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.* 43

THE IRON PEN.

Made from a Fetter of Bonnivard, the Prisoner of Chillon; the Handle of Wood from the Frigate "Constitution," and bound with a Circlet of Gold, inset with three precious stones from Siberia, Ceylon, and Maine.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I thought this Pen would arise
From the casket where it lies—
Of itself would arise, and write
My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it me under the pines,
I dreamed these gems from the mines
Of Siberia, Ceylon, and Maine
Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines;

That this iron link from the chain
Of Bonnivard might retain
Some verse of the Poet, who sang
Of the prisoner and his pain;

That this wood from the frigate's mast
Might write me a rhyme at last,
As it used to write on the sky
The song of the sea and the blast.

But motionless as I wait;
Like a Bishop lying in state,
Like the Pen, with its mitre of gold,
And its jewels inviolate.

Then must I speak, ahd say
That the light of that summer day
In the garden under the pines
Shall not fade and pass away.

I shall see you standing there,
Caressed by the fragrant air.
With the shadow on your face,
And the sunshine on your hair.

I shall hear the sweet low tone
Of a voice before unknown,
Saying, "This is from me to you—
From me, and to you alone."

And in words not idle and vain
I shall answer, and thank you again
For the gift, and the grace of the gift,
O beautiful Helen of Maine!

And forever this gift will be
As a blessing from you to me,
As a drop of the dew of your youth
On the leaves of an aged tree.
—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Germany with French Milliards and the United States Compared.

[New York Sun.]

Perhaps the greatest recent calamity that has afflicted Germany was the payment of the indemnity of a thousand millions exacted from France, in addition to the loss of territory, as the price of peace, at the close of the war which Louis Napoleon had recklessly precipitated. That fact may be said to have caused a great change in the habits and character of the German people, and especially of those in the capital.

Berlin, though a large city, might have been called a quiet one, the seat of so much learning and science, not given to ostentatious display, like Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, London, and other great capitals. The frugal and simple tastes of German life had been preserved long after the love of pomp and the pride of wealth had become ruling passions all over Europe. But the immense indemnity which France, to the surprise of the world, paid promptly, overflowed the treasury of the empire, and ultimately led to the wildest speculation and ruin. The old proverb that it is harder to endure prosperity than adversity, was made good again.

An exactly opposite effect was produced on France. The people there, trained in thrift and small economies, had no sacrifice to make when they applied still closer retrenchment to their personal and household expenditures. The result was that France, though stricken with all the cost and privations of a war of invasion, with the reluctant surrender of two of her best provinces, and with the ready money exactions of a hard conqueror like Bismarck, who never expected to see his terms fulfilled, came out comparatively rich, while Germany is still struggling with bankruptcy, depressed industry and the reaction against rash speculation.

It is well that nations, like individuals, should take warning by the experience of others. After five years of severe trial, this country is just beginning to emerge from the gloom and hardships of that long probation. Many industries have been revived by absolute necessity. Great crops have come at a season when those of Europe are short, and the demand for them is extraordinary. Gold has been pouring in upon us for two or three months past to buy provisions for the hungry across the Atlantic, and it still comes.

Applied to the restoration of worn out rails on half the roads of the country, to legitimate business, and to proper enterprise, this rush of gold would be a blessing. Applied, as much of it has been, it may prove a curse, worse than the indemnity which demoralized Germany. The rage for stock gambling which seems to have seized the public can only work mischief in the long run. The waste places cannot be restored, broken fortunes cannot be repaired, commerce cannot be insured by desperate ventures in which the thousands who put up the stakes are victimized by the few who play with marked cards or loaded dice.

A reaction is inevitable unless the storm signals are heeded in time; and when it comes, the crash must be terrible. Better that all the millions which have come to buy bread should have been sunk at the bottom of the ocean, than that this madness for gambling should be stimulated and encouraged.

RANDALL AND THOMAS.

The Speaker's Appreciation of Pap Thomas.

The following is the copy of a letter on file in the War Department, written by Speaker Randall in 1861. Its publication at this time is appropriate in view of the honors paid to the hero of Chickamauga:

SANDY HOOK, MD., August 3, 1861.—*Friend Scott:* I hear you are the Assistant Secretary of War. Rest assured no man delights more in your high promotion than I do. I notice the Government is now considering the appointment of proper persons to be appointed Brigadier Generals. In the name of God let them be men fully competent to discharge the duties of the position to which they may be assigned; inefficiency is the evil of the hour. This opinion is based upon an observation of near three months. Most of the time, in fact nearly all of the time, we have been under the command of Colonel George H. Thomas, now commanding one of the brigades here. He is thoroughly competent to be a Brigadier General; has the confidence of every man in his command, for the reason that they recognize and appreciate capacity which, to them in every hour of the day, is so essential to their safety. Now let me, as a friend of this Administration, in so far, as the war is concerned and the preservation of the Union is involved, urge upon Gen. Cameron to select Col. Thomas as one of the number of the proposed Brigadiers. This appointment would give renewed vigor and courage to this section of the army. I am, as you perhaps know, a private in the First City Cavalry of Philadelphia, and I never saw Col. T. until I saw him on parade, and our intercourse has only been such as exists between a Colonel and one of his soldiers. Hence you can see my recommendation comes from pure motives, and entirely free from social or political consideration. I speak for and write in behalf of the brave men whom this hour of the country's peril are coming forward and endangering their own lives and perhaps leaving these most dear to them without a support. I write warmly because I think and know the necessity of the case. You will do the country a service by giving my letter a serious consideration. I hope to be in Washington sometime about the first of September, when I will try and see you. Please present my regards to Gen. Cameron, and if he has time to read this letter, send it to him.

The Next Senate.

[Washington Special to Baltimore Sun.]

In none of the calculations which have been made as to the probabilities of the Republicans regaining control of the Senate in 1881 has there been taken into consideration the contingency of a Democratic Senator from California, to succeed Governor Booth. It has been assumed as a matter of course that the Republicans would have control of the California Legislature, but the Democr have a much better chance to carry California than the Republicans have to carry New Jersey and Indiana, both of which States they are confidently claiming. The straight-out Republicans in the California Legislature chosen in September last are in a minority, and the Republicans were in a minority of more than 20,000 on the popular vote. Next year the opposition will almost certainly be united, and the prospects, therefore, for a Democratic or an anti-Republican Senator may be looked upon as very good.

LOSS OF PERSONAL IDENTITY.

Report of a Curious and Interesting Case in Belmont County, Ohio.

Dr. A. H. Heweter of St. Clairsville, Ohio, has contributed to the *Hospital Gazette* of New York City the following account of a curious case of loss of personal identity, the victim being now under his care in the County Infirmary in that town:

"I have under my care, as physician for our County Infirmary, a very interesting case. There is no discoverable bodily disease, but a very peculiar mental state. The patient has lost all knowledge of his personal identity; does not know who he is, where he came from, or whither he was going. He became an inmate of our infirmary about nine months since. The following is his history since taken in charge by our county officials. All previous to that is a blank to himself and entirely unknown to us:

"About the time referred to, nine months since, he found himself standing upon the depot platform in Bellaire City with a little money in his pocket, and a small traveling bag in his hand. This bag contained a change of linen, pair of scissors, and some blank paper like that used by editors. His clothes were quite genteel, and the underwear in his valise was neat and clean. His entire appearance was that of a well cared for gentleman ready for business. There was no name on any property about him indicating who he was, except on some part of his effects was the name Ralph. This is what he is called in the infirmary.

"After thinking and thinking while at the depot, he at last went to the nearest hotel, and gave the landlord a candid statement of his very strange condition. He asked for a bed, said he had a little money, that he would be no trouble, and that he felt sure this strange mental sickness would soon pass of. The landlord became interested in his case. The same day a gentleman came to Bellaire to lecture on temperance. Stopping at the same hotel, he soon made the acquaintance of Ralph and invited him to attend the lecture. While attentively listening, some impulse came over him which he could not resist, and he found himself out in the street smashing the saloon windows with a big club. The roughs ran out, beat and abused him badly, breaking the neck of the humerus, and beating one side all black and blue. This brought him into the hands of the police. But the lecturer, the doctor, the landlord, and Mayor all became interested in finding out who he was. They made every effort, but utterly failed.

"He certainly is a man of more than the average ability; has had quite an extensive knowledge of business, and is very expert with the pen. Some think that he must have been connected with the press. Others, a clerk in some calling in which the use of the pen and figuring was the daily habit. In this way alone can they explain his great expertness. His knowledge is entirely correct upon all matters disconnected with the question of identity. He has the use of his mental powers in all other directions. I made him, after having the best evidence of his fitness, my assistant. He has put up all the medicine, &c. I procured him 'Parish's Pharmacy,' and in a remarkably short time he was able to fill any prescription I required, and in many other ways to assist me.

"So great is his general knowledge, and so correct all his recollections of general events, and all special duties imposed upon him, that many were skeptical, and believed him to be feigning. But, after nine months close observation, we are all forced to believe what he says—a man with no knowledge of his personal identity. He is about fifty years of age; rather spare; has dark hair, well sprinkled with gray, and is quite a gentleman in appearance. He has made himself so useful, agreeable, and so anxious to return all he can for the benefits he has received, that he was presented with a new suit of clothes, and directed to eat at the Superintendent's table. I report the case both on account of its psychological interest and that possibly it may lead to his identity."

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Embarrassments of the Zealous and Unlearned Missionary.

A writer in the latest number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in an interesting article upon the book language of China, mentions some facts which may help to explain—or at least may suggest one of the reasons—why our missionaries make so little progress in converting the natives of that interesting country. The first thing that a missionary does when he arrives in China is to set to work to learn the language. After he has accomplished this, in the course of a year or so, he begins to write tracts and to translate portions of the Bible into Chinese. Then he sets up a printing press and has these printed in nice testchest characters. And then he wonders that the natives only smile and look at him out of their narrow eyes, as though they wondered at his being at large. Now, as everybody knows, the written language of China is altogether a different thing from the spoken language, and even this has so many different dialects that a native who speaks only his own dialect may be quite unintelligible to a fellow-countryman from another section. The book language it still another thing. For much of the local patois there are no characters, and the colloquial language of the people is never written down as it is spoken, except in the case of farces, songs and parts of low-class novels, which are written in what we call dialect." A Chinese reporter, in recording the testimony on a trial, for example, must translate it as he goes along into book language. Of this there are two kinds, the official or business language, which is plain and direct, and the flowery style, characteristic of all Chinese literature. To acquire this is literally the work of a lifetime, since, apart from all other difficulties, it is filled with obscure figures of speech, which only one native-born can understand with immense research. What, then, does our amiable missionary do? He writes his religious tracts, and even his translations of the Bible, in a provincial patois. The ludicrous effect of this literary absurdity upon the mind of an educated Chinese may be imagined. Of course there are learned men who have mastered the literary language of China, but it is stated as a fact, and it certainly is quite credible, that the loftiest passages of the New Testament have been circulated in China in a language which is associated there only with the lowest class of ephemeral fiction. It is no wonder that they do not produce a profound impression.

No House Complete

without its bottle of SOZODONT. As a mouth wash it is most sanative; as a toilet article a luxury, and its regular use from early youth to old age would tend to secure and maintain beautiful and healthy teeth. It is also most economical, as a few drops upon the brush is all that is needed for efficacy and pleasure.

A few dreps of SPALDING'S GLUE on a brush, properly applied, holds like a vise. STT

ALAS!

She laid the book upon her knees,
And looked out through the waving trees—
To where the foamy cloudland caught
The sunset fires, and with them wrought
A picture most divinely fair,
A fleeting vision of the air.

She thought not of the charm she lent,
Of Maiden grace and beauty blent
With avenues of darkening shade
And sunset tints that round her played,
She only sat and sighed, "Alas!
That such a day should fade and pass."

Poor foolish child, the book she read,
Of giddy loves and hearts that bled,
The pathos that awoke her tears,
The host of vague and groundless fears,
Were also but a passing gleam,
The fabric of an airy dream.

Poor simple maid to sit and sigh!
Know thou all things must fade and die.
The autumn tints of red and gold,
The friends we love, the hopes we hold,
Like the fair fabric of that day
Must live, must die, must pass away.
—*W. D. Holmes in Boston Transcript.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

WHEN CHRISTMAS COMES ON THURSDAY.

If Xmas day on Thursday be,
A windy winter ye shall see,
Wintry weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply
That year is good for lands to till;
Kings and princes shall die by skill;
If a child born that day shall be,
It shall happen right well for he;
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whose that day go thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.
—*Old Manuscript in British Museum.*

THE STORY OF A WEEK:

Monday, I dabbled in future operations;
Tuesday, owned millions by all calculations;
Wednesday, my avenue palace began;
Thursday, I drove out a spanking bay span;
Friday, I gave a magnificent ball;
And Saturday busted with nothing at all.
—*N. O. Times.*

ADMIRAL GRAU, who was killed on the Huascar, first went to sea on a New Bedford whaling vessel.

IOWA, New York and Pennsylvania show a falling off in the greenback vote of this year over last of 126,000.

IF Grant is elected President again it may be four years, and it may be forever, sings the Washington *Republic*.

INFIDELITY seems to pay Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. He talked to a $1,000 house at Indianapolis on Monday night.

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER of Iowa, says that Hon. David Davis of Illinois, will be the Iowa greenbackers' candidate for President.

JUDGE KERSHAW, on account of obligations of an imperative personal nature, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina.

A COMMUNICATION from Louisville complains that no coal-weigher exists in that city. "We are charged for twenty-five bushels and get generally from eighteen to twenty."

JOHN BRIGHT declares that if he was a teacher in a school he would make it "a very important part of his business" to impress every boy and girl with the duty of being kind to all animals.

ON the day that Senator Bayard was first elected to the United States Senate, his father, James A. Bayard, was re-elected to the same body, the only instance of the kind in the history of the country.

SENATOR SHARON of Nevada, is a candidate for re-election. There is in the Republican party much opposition to him, on the ground that he does not go to Washington and attend to his official duties.

CHARLES S. COXE, the senior member of the Philadelphia bar, died last week, in his eighty-ninth year. He was a son of Tench Coxe, who was a member of Congress in 1788 and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1790.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Register* starts a new Presidential boom. It says that the Democratic candidate must have an unimpeachable war record and a sound financial record, and that Senator Randolph just fills the bill.

JAMES WILLIAMS, State auditor of Ohio, has been in that office in one or other capacity for twenty-four years. Charles J. Wetmore of the Land Department has been in that branch of the Auditor's Office for the same length of time.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID has $20,000 every twenty-four hours. But he never pays his debts. The Czar has $25,000, the Emperor of Austria about $10,000, Kaiser Wilhelm still less, while the King of the Belgians has only $1,500 a day.

THERE are a few sporadic admirers of Elihu B. Washburne scattered through the State of Illinois who affect to believe that he may be nominated for President in 1880. This may be regarded as an offset to the Davis movement in the Democratic ranks of the same State.

THE Sicilian brigands have a boom. A telegram from Rome states that a Signor Schermi has had to pay 102,000 francs, and a Signor Tucci 25,000 by way of ransom. Three other landowners have been carried off, and their families refuse to ransom them.

THE college at Middlebury, Vt., an institution hitherto comparatively unknown, promises to rank alongside of Princeton and Ann Arbor hereafter. All the students have been expelled for siding with a Sophomore who was expelled for kicking a foot-ball around the recitation-rooms.

MRS. MCCOOK, who was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, a few days ago, was the mother of nine sons and three daughters. She was buried in the remarkable group formed by her husband and her sons, who fell during the war. Only two sons and two daughters survive.

EX-SENATOR JOHN B. HENDERSON (Rep.), of Missouri, declares himself inflexibly opposed to Grant, and says that if the Republicans nominate Grant and the Democrats Bayard he will support the latter. He thinks Secretary Sherman the strongest man whom the Republicans could nominate.

IT will require at least $200,000 to comply with a recent act of the Georgia Legislature approbriating $60 to $80 to every soldier of that State who had lost an arm or a leg during the late war. The total amount paid out thus far is over $20,000 to 320 ex-soldiers, and they are applying at the rate of thirty a day.

THOMAS J. BRADY, second assistant postmaster General, is estimated to be worth $5,500,000 in the stock of the Bell Telephone Company, which has advanced from $50 a share to $600 a share. He has bought for $35,000 the late residence of Hallett Kilbourn. There is no foundation for the report that he proposes to resign his office.

AFTER being closed for five years the oldest, most famous and most lucrative iron works in the British Empire have been set agoing by Messrs. Crawshay, at Merthyr Tydvil. This is a great event in the principality. Mr. Crawshay, who died some months ago, vowed that he would never reopen the works on account of the misconduct of his men in trying times.

SHAD have been domesticated, so to speak, in Lake Ontario. Over 500 shad, weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds each, were taken in white-fish nets set in deep water, off Sackett's Harbor, during last summer. Their stomachs were full of the common food of the lake, showing that they feed in the lake and the chances are that they have never been to salt water.

FORNEY'S *Progress* states that a number of Philadelphia nobs are arranging to give Gen. Grant a Grand People's Banquet in December in the Permanent Exhibition Palace. Five thousand will participate and after the feed will pass in procession before the Ex-President, the so-called President Hayes, Gov. Hoyt and the Governors of all the other States. Big thing.

EX-SENATOR WARNER of Alabama, who belonged to the better class of carpet baggers, and who remained in the State after his term in the Senate had expired, is now in Washington. He says he has quit politics and is now attending to business. He is interested in an iron mine in Alabama, and says he produces the iron at a cost of $13 per ton and sells it for $30.

A GOWN of transcendent genius, soon to appear on a New York stage, has its train made of cream satin embroidered with gold; and its front and side breadths of gold-colored satin brocaded in white. Network of gold and crystal covers the front of the waist and down the skirt in a way calculated to draw tears to the eyes of the most hardened audience. Mary Anderson will be inside the gown.

THE Cunard Steamship Company makes announcement that it has contracted for a new steamship which will be exceeded in size only by the Great Eastern, while its speed is expected to be greater than that of any vessel now afloat. The Sahara, as the new addition to the Cunard fleet will be called, will be of 7,500 tons and 10,000 horse-power, and will have accommodations for 450 first class and 600 steerage passengers.

JAY GOULD'S check for $3,800,000, which was given to Commodore Garrison on the purchase of the securities of the Missouri Pacific railroad, a few days ago, is said to be the largest check ever drawn by any private individual in this country. "That amount," said Gould to the Commodore, when the little bit of paper passed between them is only a portion of the money I made in my operations in——," naming a certain stock now apparently on the down grade.

THE message of the bellicose Robert Toombs of Georgia to the veterans at Chicago excites a good deal of derision at the South. The leading newspaper of Georgia, the Atlanta *Constitution*, remarks editorially: "General Toombs is about the only man in the South that hasn't had his bellyful of war. But, Lord bless you! fighting is merely fun to some people. General Toombs will go to war in a palace car next time."

THERE lives in the Republic of Salvador at present a venerable gentleman named Miguel Solis, who is 180 years of age. There is no doubt at all about it. He signed a document relating to the building of a convent in 1722, being then 23 years old. When Dr. Hernandez lately called on him he was at work in his garden. He takes one strong nourishing meal each day, except on the 1st and 15th of each month, when he eats nothing but drinks as much water as he can.

THURLOW WEED says: "I was born of humble parents; they were poor and worked hard, and I, being the eldest child, felt at an early age that I ought to release my father from the burden of my support. I was strongly impressed with this idea, and in my ninth year I determined to be self-supporting. I went to Catskill when nine years old and found employment in a blacksmith shop blowing strippings, as it was called in those days. I was paid a shilling a day and my board. After that I found employment with a tavern-keeper as a boy of all work, and used up the winter in that way. In the spring I went aboard a sloop as cook and made my first voyage to New York from Catskill. This was in 1807."

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has recently rendered a decision which allows white men and colored men the inestimable privilege of playing cards together. There was formerly, some time before the war, a law in force which prohibited this sort of amusement and affixed a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Parties were indicted awhile ago for violation of this old statute, which a good many had forgotten, and as it was ascertained that through all the ins and outs of reconstruction the act had never been specifically repealed a verdict of guilty was rendered under the charge of the Circuit Court Judge. When the cases were taken to the Supreme Court all the defendants were discharged and the costs were assessed upon the State, the ground being taken that "the results of the war" and the constitutional amendments had in effect repealed the law, and a man might play cards with anybody without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Grant Kicking Out the Stalwarts.

[Washington Dispatch to the Press.]

Persons who are most intimate with General Grant assert that in the event of his being forced into the acceptance of another candidacy for President he will lay down his own platform, from which every feature of sectionalism will be eliminated, and he will place himself in such an attitude before the American people as will make him acceptable to every section of the country. His friends assert that he never will become a candidate under any other conditions, and point to the fact that in all his speeches since he landed at San Francisco, including those made to the Confederate soldiers in California and elsewhere, not the slightest allusion has been made to the Republican party or sectionalism.

Bayard and McDonald or English.

[New York World.]

Putting Mr. Hendricks on one side, as in this strictly hypothetical discussion of the strength of Mr. Bayard it is proper to do, what Democrat could make a stronger fight in 1880 for the Vice-Presidential seat in Indiana than Senator McDonald or Mr. English, both of whom stand where Senator Bayard stands, and where General Grant was careful to put himself before leaving the White House on this great question of a sound currency?

Public Lands Less Than ten Cents an Acre.

The total receipts from the sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were $1,875,184, including fees, commissions, &c. The expenses incident to the sales were $1,046,776. The net receipts to the Government were $828,376, or about 9 3-10 cents per acre. It is not a large profit for so extensive an operation.

A LESSON IN MYTHOLOGY.

I read to her, one summer day,
A little mythologic story
About the maid who laughed at love
And ran a race for love and glory.

I closed the book. She raised her eyes,
And hushed the song she had been humming;
Glancing across the shady lawn,
I saw my wealthy rival coming.

"These ancient tales," I gravely said,
"With meaning wise are often laden
And Atalanta well may stand
As type of many a modern maiden.

"Minus, of course, the classic scandal,
But with no less of nimble grace:
How many dainty slippered feet
Are running now that self-same race!

"And when Hippomenes casts down
His golden apples, is there ever
A chance for love to reach the goal?"
With saucy smile, she answered, "Never!"

I rose to go—she took my hand—
(Oh, Fate! you ne'er that clasp can sever),
And "Stay," she said, with sudden blush,
"You *know* that I meant—"*hardly* ever.'"
—*Eliza C. Hall in Scribner.*

FRASCUELO.

A Modern Spanish Hero Who was the Great Bull Fighter of History.

We know what a number of celebrated people have died this year—statesmen, men of rank, and celebrities in literature and art. But there is one more name to be added to the necrology of 1879. The name is neither that of a politician, nor of a painter, nor of a poet, and nevertheless the defunct in question enjoyed more popularity in his own country than all the scholars, artists, and deputies put together. We refer to the matador, Frascuelo, whom all Spain has applauded for ten years, whom the prettiest women of all the Spanish provinces have, in turn, called Frascuelito, and who has now just died of a horn thrust naturally received in the exercise of his profession. Frascuelo, among Spaniards, was a hero, and as Theodore de Banville said the other day of Victor Hugo, he had already become immortal. He will forever remain the prima spada of legends. During his lifetime he was the curiosity, above all others, that his countrymen showed to strangers, and he was proud of the distinction. He was born at Andalusia, and at the age of ten years went to work in the slaughter house of Seville, where all the matadors begin their career, these slaughter houses being for them a sort of academy. At eighteen he was engaged in the famous company of El Tato, who also died of a horn thrust. At first he was a simple chalo—that is to say he was charged with the duty of exciting the bull by shaking a red handkerchief before his eyes. Then he was promoted to the position of banderillero. The mission of the banderillero is to plant little javelins in the shoulders of the animal. At this dangerous game Frascuelo was wonderfully expert. When the bull rushed at him with lowered head he stepped lightly between the animal's horns and bounded clean over him, planting his banderillos while in the air. Or he would simply await the attack, leaning on a long pole. When the animal rushed at him he would leap over him, using the pole for support. The bull might break the pole, but Frascuelo would be sure to land on his feet some five paces from his former position, and then solemnly salute the spectators. It was by a unanimous vote that he was raised to the dignity of prima spada.

One day at St. Sebastian his chief, Lagartijo, was wounded and was unable to continue the fight. The crowd called for Frascuelo to take his place. Frascuelo picked up the sword, ran at the bull and classically planted the weapon in the back of the animal's neck. After that day he killed over 300 bulls in the same manner, and was often wounded. The crowd worshipped him, not only for his skill and courage but also for the singular richness of his costumes. He thought nothing of spending $4,000 for an equipment, and, like a pretty woman who changes her dress for every ball, he never wore the same costume twice. Frascuelo leaves a considerable fortune, and his heirs, moreover, will find in his desks an immense collection of love letters, locks of hair, faded bouquets—in fine, a collection the like of which is not possessed by any living man, not excepting even the most applauded of tenors.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH

Gives Interesting Views on State and National Politics.

The editor of the Brockport *Republic*, in recent correspondence with that paper, narrates: "At Rochester I met Judge S. E. Church and our conversation naturally turned upon politics. As is well known, the Judge is a gentleman of high attainments and but few men are better informed than he concerning the politics of New York State and the whole country. In his frank conversation he of course said many things he would not desire to have repeated to the public. Passing over these, his remarks regarding the political outlook cannot fail to possess much interest at the present time when public attention by recent political events is prominently directed to future political movements. In regard to the recent State election, he said that the disagreement between the two wings of the Democratic party had caused large numbers of Democrats to refrain from voting, as was shown in his own county. With a candidate for Governor on whom the Democratic party could have united he believed the Democrats would have carried the State by at least 30,000 majority. The result disposed of Mr. Tilden, and it is not probable that any candidate for the Presidency would be presented by the State. He thought from present indications, which unforeseen circumstances might change, that the Democratic nomination for the Presidency laid between Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks and Hancock. He had no opinion as to which stood the best chance of a nomination. He thought that Mr. Cornell stood in the same relation to the Republican party as did Robinson to the Democratic—being so much opposed as to damage those whom he especially represented. He construed the result of the election as unfavorable to Senator Conkling and to General Grant to the extent that he was the General's representative. Regarding the Republican nomination for the Presidency, he believed that Senator Conkling would not be a candidate. As to General Grant he has two kinds of friends—those friendly from unselfish motives, and the 'old crowd' who shout for him because they hope to make something out of him. In his opinion General Grant's unselfish friends are opposed to any movement looking toward his nomination. He believed that they would influence the General against being a candidate, and that he would not be in the course. The nomination on the part of the Republicans lay between Blaine and Sherman, with the chances favoring the latter, because of the Government patronage."

A Sample Arizona Suicide.

[From the Tucson Citizen.]

Just as we go to press we have a report of a suicide up town. It seems the engineer at the artesian well went to the engineer at Mr. Fish's mill and requested the loan of a dollar. He went in, took a

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

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INCIDENTS OF PROTECTION.

The importation of English rails to be used in the manufacture of iron in this country, is a big business just now, and some of our heaviest Pittsburgh operators have remanded their high protective principles to the back-ground, and are dealing largely in the foreign iron in preference to American pig. As a result many iron workers have been thrown out of employment; but the enterprising manufacturers will want them next year to swell the industrial feature of Republican processions, and will get them we have no doubt. When a rank protectionist gets a chance to do a handsome thing on "foreign pauper labor," he has no question about it; merely keeps the business as shady as possible, and the next political canvass roars the louder for the American system. There is not much difficulty pulling the wool over the eyes of the workingmen.

The Treasury Department, as it did in the matter of the steel blooms, came to the help of the iron manufacturers who desired to import old rails, so that they would not have to pay their men five dollars and a half for puddling pig iron. The rails were admitted in the first place at the rate of seventy cents per hundred pounds, or $15 68 per ton. But this was not satisfactory to the champions of American industry as against foreign pauper labor, and they appealed from the decision of the Collector at Baltimore to JOHN SHERMAN, and he very obligingly decided the old rails should come in as wrought scrap iron at $8 per ton. This made them much cheaper than the use of the native or foreign pig iron. The duty on the latter is $7 per ton and the puddling would bring it up to $12 50, excluding the original cost of the iron. If the rate of $15 68 per ton duty on old rails had been adhered to, it would have been cheaper to have bought pig and puddled it here, thus giving employment to "American labor." It was at this critical moment our protectionists put their principles in their wallets, and got a convenient decision from JOHN SHERMAN. Ten thousand tons of old rails are now being imported, and great quantities are brought from Baltimore to this city over the Connellsville railroad.

We view this matter with much complacency. We don't know the iron men are doing anything wrong. They are buying in "the cheapest market," an idea which the Western farmers have commenced to talk about in a very lively strain. It is becoming a little nauseting, however, when we see these iron operators striving for lower duties on importations that put money in their pockets, and importations that deprive American mechanics of employment, occasionally bulge forth as most intolerant preachers of the gospel of protection. They want it turkey all the time, and won't take their share of buzzard.

LITTLE AND BIG CRIME.

Some facts in the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, suggest to the New York *Herald* the query whether we are a nation of liars. Commissioner BENTLEY states that in the cases of 500 pensioners whose names have been expunged from the list during the last three years on account of detection of fraud, that perjury was ascertained in 3,084 of the 4,307 affidavits which accompanied their applications, and forgery in at least 92 instances. These fraudulent claimants succeeded in drawing $547,225 from the National Treasury before they were dropped. What part, if any, of this vast sum has been recoveed by the United States, and how many, if any, of the 3,084 perjurers and 92 forgers have been prosecuted for their crimes, the Commissioner does not state.

Lying, as a national accomplishment, received its great impetus from Radical methods of political agitation, the basis of which is slander and abuse. Nor is it so wonderful considering all things, that we are earning the reputation of a nation of liars, when we recall the series of events and perjuries that made HAYES President and JOHN SHERMAN Secretary of the Treasury. Why should not smart rogues forge pension papers and swear to them, to get money, when smarter rogues forged election papers and swore to them, to get money and power. The accomplished Mr. EVARTS handed to the Electoral Commission in 1877, a paper purporting to be the Louisana return, which he knew was a forgery. GARFIELD and MORTON on the Commission also had information the paper was a forgery, but they palmed it off with EVARTS' help, on the Commission as genuine, and on this paper HAYES became President, and divides half a million of plunder every year with the rogues who carried through the forgery and perjury.

The pension forgers and perjurers sink into ingnificance, bad as they are, when we recall the infamous crimes through and by which Fradulent HAYES was made President. What can we expect of the underlings of the administration, when perjury, forgery and fraud are enthroned in the high places of the land.

A COTTON REVOLUTION.

An industrial revolution in cotton production, almost as extraordinary as the one that followed WHITNEY'S ginning machine towards the close of the last century, is predicted by the leading Southern journals and cotton growers. The gin separates the seeds from the staple, and the cotton is then baled and shipped to the factories in the North and in Europe, the next process being its conversion into yarn. "CLEMENT'S attachment," the new invention which is much discussed at the South, spins yarn directly from seed cotton, and does away with gin stands and gin houses. If its success should turn out to be what is claimed for it, all cotton produced at the South will be converted into yarn on the plantation where produced. Cotton yarn will then be the great product of the South instead of baled cotton. An interesting account of the CLEMENT machine is printed elsewhere in a letter from Atlanta.

But this is not all. A cotton picking machine recently invented is declared to be a great success. The gathering of cotton from the bolls is the most tedious and expensive part of the cotton grower's business. Every boll must be visited by human fingers in order to gather the fleecy locks. No devices avail to lessen the labor; it must be done slowly and tediously by hand. A machine that does this work will bring about an amazing revolution. The cotton picker just brought into use, drawn by one or two mules and attended by one man, will pick ten acres a day; that would be equivalent we suppose to the work of fifteen or twenty field hands.

In regard to these two inventions, the yarn spinner and picker, F. C. MOREHEAD, President of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planter's Association, in a recent address at Vicksburg, said:

> I must not omit to mention two other auxiliaries that are looming up in the near future to help us fight the great battle and which are destined to revolutionize our whole system of farming, settle permanently the labor question by doing away with the demand by one-half and pour untold wealth into our coffers. One is a cotton picking machine, which is now being perfected and which with one or two mules and a man, will pick ten acres a day—not very clean but it can be passed through a cleaner and do as well. This I think will certainly be done by the next cotton season. And the other is the "Clement attachment," which propose to do away with gin stands and gin houses entirely and spin yarns direct from seed cotton.
>
> This no longer admits of a doubt, but is a practical success, and by the time another season rolls around many a gin in our country will be deserted and bales of yarns shipped in place of cotton bales.

These views may be exaggerated, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that the labor saving principles applied to grain production in the Northwest cannot be applied to cotton growing in the South. These two inventions would have an extraordinary effect in stimulating cotton production and would put a new phase on the labor question, by making the planters more independent.

AN UGLY LOOKOUT.

Philadelphia elects in February, in addition to the usual ward officers, twenty-three police magistrates, on the minority representation principle; that is each citizen will vote for only sixteen candidates and the twenty-three having the greatest number of votes will be elected. The MCGOWAN wing of the Democratic organization will hold their conventions next week for the nomination of police magistrates and the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. What the other "wing" or "wings" propose is not yet stated. One fact however is clear, unless there is harmony of action the Republicans will gobble all the election officers, assessors, etc., and at the Presidential election will be able to cypher up any majority, from a fraudulent registration, that is desirable. The Democracy of the whole State have an interest that these personal bickerings in Philadelphia should be adjusted before the February election, so that there may be some guarantees of a reasonably honest election next fall. If the Republican repeaters are to manage the Presidential election, unrestrained even by a minority of Democrats on the election boards, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania might as well disband. Philadelphia can be made to give whatever majority is needed; it can give fifty thousand just as easily as ten. If there is a spark of party attachment among the leaders of the sixty thousand Democrats in Philadelphia, they should certainly devise measures to prevent their going to the February election with divided strength. From what we hear the situation is one of the most critical as regards the future of the Democratic organization, that has ever been presented in this State.

LOCAL ISSUES MUST WAIT.

The *Gazette* and other city papers are growling about the mismanagement of city affairs, as evidenced by recent events. Who are responsible—who but the combinations and rings of Republican officials and politicians who have controlled city affairs for years. And when elections come around, and new officers are to be chosen, and the issue squarely presented of turning out rogues and securing capacity and efficiency, then comes the "organs" with their worn out and thrashed over Southern outrages and demand that city, state and county issues must wait until the rebellion is suppressed for the nine hundredth time. This gives the spoilers and incapables another chance. Take the Prothonotary's office as an illustration. The showing that has been made of extravagance and incapacity in that office, and of which there is no dispute or denial, if occurring in the private business of any of our great merchants and manufacturers, would have made imperative an instantaneous ridding out of everybody from the cellar to the attic. A wholesome change was proposed for the Prothonotary's office, but instantly the cry went up that "local issues must wait," and Republicans were instructed to vote on a mess of Yazoo fabrications. Election over they are forgotten, which is proof positive there was nothing in them. But in the meantime the Court House Ring has secured a renewed lease of power, and will go on plundering the people. Always after election there are exposures, and then come the pitiful whines of the organs about local misrule, extravagance, incompetence and stealing. They keep on in that tune until the near approach of the next election warns them that "local issues must wait," and so run up the bloody shirt again and thrash over their old inventions for the benefit of the ignorance and fanaticism of the Republican party.

Of course our people deserve to be plundered and cheated as they will continue to be. They are given over to hatred and intolerance of a weaker section. They fancy this a political virtue that compensates them for the mismanagement of their home affairs. They are entitled to that consolation, and they should be content with it. Their grumbling and rage over every new development is absurd, and is only laughed at by their political masters, who knew the grumblers are reliable in voting that "local issues must wait" whenever the power of the rings and the jobbers is seriously threatened.

A COUNSELLOR GIVES HIS VIEWS.

J. H. HAMPTON has been interviewed on the Presidential question and fights shy of committal on candidates. He don't appear to hanker after BLAINE as much as he used to, and intimates there are other questions more important than naming the candidate. He wants the South punished, a protective tariff, and a good man to succeed Mr. WALLACE in the United States Senate. Of the first important matter he says:

> The murders, the proscriptions, the tendencies to repudiate their honest debts, the suppression of free speech and the popular will, have simply been outrageous. And I tell you that the result of the last elections was solely due to the fact that the North and West became aroused to the imminence of the danger and determined to rebuke the arrogance of the South.

This is the stereotyped stump speech of the average Republican—in which there is not one word of truth. The repudiation vote of Virginia was from Republicans, the same in Minnesota, the same in Allegheny county. On the tariff he states:

> The recent decisions in reference to the importation of old rails and steel blooms show that the tariff question must be closely watched.
>
> A Republican administration made the recent decisions on old rails and steel blooms which affect Pennsylvania's interests. Indeed the tariff question must be closely watched.

In reference to a successor to Senator WALLACE he says the position Pennsylvania occupies requires the State should be more forcibly felt in Congress than she has for some time past. In the first place there is another legislature to be elected before a United States Senator shall be selected, which might alter matters; but if not, Mr. WALLACE'S successor has already been named by the Ring, Mr. QUAY, and when that is done, "no Irish need apply." Then the State—this proud old Commonwealth, will be represented by CAMERON and QUAY. Comment unnecessary.

GRANT AND THE EMPIRE.

The Mississippi letter, which is having a large circulation, we hardly think is from so careful and cautious a man as Senator LAMAR. But there is a certain plausibility about the letter in that it represents the theories of the uneasy souls at the South who are ready to press GRANT for a third term or an empire. The writer holds that the Northern Republicans regard the South as a conquered province, and that it should be treated as such; that the North has no sympathy with the South and no desire for fellowship; that the South is regarded as an enemy and its people as aliens. This to a certain extent is correct. It is the view of the Republican politicians and of the mass of that party. The tone of the Republican press towards the South is more bitter than we have ever known the press of this country towards a foreign nation with whom we were at war. We did not abuse the Mexican people thirty years ago or the English during the "late war," as the South and Southern people are now hounded and pursued by the Radical press, orators, political priests, etc. It would be strange indeed if this did not at last convince the South they were an alien people, who are to have no part or lot in the future of the country except as conquered and subject States. Of course this ends all that is most valuable in the Union—it is disunion—and the South, accepting the situation, goes for GRANT and an empire.

We have been apprehensive of a strong GRANT movement at the South for the reason indicated. The Presidential fraud of 1876, consummated by Federal interference and power, has induced a most unfortunate state of recklessness and largely destroyed faith in our government. What effect this Southern cropping out for GRANT and an empire, will have on the North is difficult to determine. GRANT holds the cards in his own hands as he has ever done. He can not only order his own nomination, write his platform and name the Vice President, but direct the canvass, whether it shall be bitter and sectional or liberal and national.

General EWING asked at Washington the other day what the Democrats would do in the case of GRANT'S nomination, declared that all the platform and issue they would need would be the simple phrase "Third Term." They would make the contest on that alone, because there would be no use talking tariff or finance, or any thing else, with the very life of the Republic endangered by an imperial conspiracy. There is much in this, and we believe the intelligence and conscience of the nation could be mustered for such a battle, and that it would rout the Third Term Stalwarts North and the ex-Confederate Imperialists South, horse, foot and dragoon.

THE *Gazette* is stirred up by the fact that in fearful Yazoo, a colored Democrat has been elected to the Legislature, to the performance of some very good work on the subject of Southern outrages and ballot frauds. But as we have said before, it is getting to the emptyings of this sort of business. The *Gazette* outrages are all very weak, and no one places any reliance on them, or for the matter of that cares whether they are true or not. The straw has been thrashed over too often. Now if it wants something that Mississippi and the solid South never approached, let it come a little nearer home, and consider the righteously Radical city of Philadelphia, with its false registration of fifty thousand voters made by Republican officials, its professional repeaters protected by the Republican police, and the good work they got in on last election day. The funny Yazoo incident of a negro who got his head in chancery for voting independently, lacks the unctious humor of a Philadelphia incident. A Democratic watcher spotted a Republican repeater, just after he got his eighth vote in, and arrested him; the Republican police under the orders of the ward politicians, released the repeater, and clubbed and locked up the amateur detective. It is a supposable case that the repeaters were hired that day to cast twenty votes each, and it was an infringement on their rights to cut off any one when he had only voted eight times. The *Gazette* will find this supremely funny affair set down in the police reports of the Philadelphia papers a week or ten days ago. It is a great deal nearer home than Yazoo.

JAY GOULD treads Wall street the monarch of the stock board, and has been able in the past sixty days to run up stocks to an unprecedented figure when he unloads, then bears the market and buys again at the lowest figure, repeating at pleasure. In paying Commodore GARRISON a check of $3,800,000 the other day, he boasted of having made that and more in a single operation of stocks. He owns the New York *Tribune* and edits its financial reports.

ON next Monday, the first day of December, the first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress will commence. This is called the long session because there is no legal impediment to its continuance until the first Monday in December, 1880, on which date the last session of this Congress will begin, to be terminated on the 4th of March, 1881—the day on which a Democratic President, having in the meantime been lawfully elected, will be duly inaugurated.

AFTER nearly three weeks working with the returns in New York the majority for the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor is marked down at 122. This on a poll of 900,000 votes is a close shave, whilst HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., Dem., has a majority over SOULE, Rep., of over 14,000. There is something in a name.

THE riot damage bribery trials have commenced at Harrisburg, with the case of the roper-in SALTER. The other cases, it is stated, will go over until January. A supreme effort is to be made to throw out the indictments on technical grounds.

HOYT says the GRANT telegram is correct; that he dictated the letter as it appears, which the *Gazette* says was a disgrace to the Governor and the State. How is it now?

TOOMBS wants GRANT and the Empire, and the only difference between the bold ROBERT and the Stalwarts is that he is honest about the matter.

GOVERNOR HOYT 'fesses to the dispatch to GRANT, which the *Gazette* says is a disgrace to the State.

THE now ex-Mayor of London, Sir Charles Whetham, made himself unpopular by trying to suppress the sale of photographs of Zulu men and women, who, in his opinion, were insufficiently clad; and when he appeared in the public procession on Lord Mayor's Day, previous to the inauguration of his successor, he was greeted says the London *News*:

> Almost everywhere as he passed along with allusions to his recent action in the matter. He was assailed with cries and shouts having reference to Zulus. Effigies of Zulus beset his way, Large wooden dolls, dyed of a supposed Zulu flesh color, were held up for him to gaze at. The stuffed figure of a mounted Zulu swayed upon a horse, and seemed likely to interrupt the procession until the hand of the police led it off the field somewhat after the fashion of his faithful escort leading the blind King of Bohemia on. Poor Sir Charles Whetham must have had impressive and sufficient warning of the errors that intemperate and misguided zeal may commit, even when laboring in what it believes to be the cause of public morals. If he had only, like one of Mr. Browning's heroes, "passed nor turned his face" when he came near the photographed forms in their somewhat paradisaical garb, he would have been spared much public hooting and still more private ridicule, and the morality of the metropolis would have molted no feather.

THE Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie is dead in Spain. The Countess was the daughter of a Scotchman named Kirkpatrick, who was for some time British Consul at Malaga. Her husband, the Count de Montijo, was a Spaniard with aristocratic connections but with very moderate fortune, and when he left her a widow, with a couple of handsome daughters to take care of and provide for, he left her without any superabundance of means to cut an important figure in the world. The Countess did succeed in making brilliant matches for both her daughters. One of them she mated to the Duke of Alba, while the other, a couple of years later, became the wife of the recently elected Emperor of the French, Napoleon III. This last match was brilliant enough to satisfy the ambition of even the Countess de Montijo, and she consequently, and with excellent judgment, decided to let well enough alone, and to put in the balance of her years at the task of so strictly minding her own business. She was a model of discretion, and one that deserves to be held up as a model for fortune-hunting mammas.

THE new Constitution of California is in many respects a crude, absurd, ungainly instrument, yet it contains some provisions that are undeniably wise and wholesome. Among them may be mentioned the following:

> Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or with having been influenced in his vote or action, as a member of the Legislature, by reward or promise of reward, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that he may criminate himself, or subject himself to public infamy; but such testimony shall not be afterwards used against him in any judicial proceedings, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Hitherto corruptionists in that State have been able to shelter themselves behind a refusal to answer questions on the ground that to do so would be to criminate themselves. The salutary effect of the provision above quoted will be the entire abolition of this business in the future, and if the clause referred to is enforced as rigorously as it should be, the lobbyists will be compelled either to starve or choose some other vocation.

IT is no wonder that there are land troubles in Ireland and land troubles in England. When we read of such cases as the following, the only wonder being that the troubles are not twice as serious and the position of the landlords doubly dangerous: "The Duke of Cleveland has lately evicted from their homes on his Devonshire estates in England about one hundred and sixty families. They and their families have occupied their houses since the Norman conquest. Successive dukes have refused to repair them until they have become rickety, and the present duke has conceived his own method of reform. He ordered the families to leave and began burning the tenements. The poor people had nowhere to go and were in great distress. Some gentlemen in the neighborhood remonstrated, but all they could get from the Duke was permission that the evicted might have a month or two of grace to find other shelter." It is just such landlords as the Duke who are driving the people of Ireland into revolution.

GENERAL TOM EWING has expressed to an interviewer the opinion that Joel Parker, the War Governor of New Jersey, or David Davis of Illinois, would be an excellent Democratic nomination for President. If General Grant should be the Republican candidate, and General Ewing has no doubt of it, he thinks it will not make so much difference who the Democratic candidate may be. The election of the Democratic candidate will then be assured.

AN emigration of British farmers has begun, the tide of which makes directly for the South. Sixty-five such hardy yeoman sailed last Friday from Liverpool in the steamer Borussia for New Orleans. They took with them their families; all have money, and most of them have taken their tools of trade along with them. They are bound for Texas, which greatly needs such men.

The results of the election in Massachusetts have been officially declared. For Governor the vote was:—Long (Republican), 122,751; Butler, (Greenback-Democratic-Butlerite), 109,149; Adams, (Old Line Democrat), 9,989; Eddy, (Prohibitionist), 1,645; scattering, 108. Republican plurality, 13,602.

THERE are some members of Councils who don't want to see the city compromise its debt, or satisfactorily settle the street improvement difficulty. Is it not about time to approach this grave subject without temper or factious opposition.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the declaration of the dogma of the immaculate conception will be celebrated as the silver jubilee, by the Catholic Church throughout the world, on December 8th inst.

A DEMONESS.

She Causes the Ruin of a Young and Beautiful Girl.

Her Establishment Raided, But She Makes Her Escape.

Chief Pender on Monday received an anonymous letter stating "Young girl at 41 Seventh avenue, should be saved." Detective Carle was detailed to investigate the case, but his presence in the house was obnoxious to the landlady, Kate Allen, *alias* Mrs. Krumm. However, he saw the girl and learned from her that she was desirous of leaving the place. The detective took his departure, and about ten o'clock returned with Chief Pender, Sol Coulson and several other officers and raided the establishment. The landlady was absent at the time, but the young girl was found and taken to the Central Station. Two other female inmates, Annie Roth and Celia Wray, and two men, named George Monroe and Harry Lewis, were also found in the place and taken in custody. All except the girl were locked up. The girl was given comfortable quarters for the night. She was interviewed by a POST reporter and told the story of her disgrace in a straightforward and truthful manner. She is very beautiful, with black, lustrous and appealing eyes that were filled with tears during the recital of her story. She said: "I was fifteen years of age on the 24th of last April, my mother is in the lunatic asylum and my father in the hospital in Cleveland afflicted with complete paralysis. I was working in a dress maker's establishment on Friday morning last. I had gone out for a moment and when I returned the proprietress told me that there had been an elegantly dressed lady there in a carriage, and asked for me by name. I told her I did not know anybody of that class. She told me that the fine lady said that she was wealthy, without children, and having heard of the affliction that had befallen my parents, desired to adopt me. In the afternoon she came again and after a great deal of talking I consented to go with her. She wanted to leave that night, but I wanted to wait a little longer, and on Saturday morning we started for Pittsburgh arriving here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She then took me to the place where I was found, and I immediately suspected what kind of a place it was. The woman coaxed and then threatened me. I was afraid of her. I sat and cried all Saturday night. She told me I would soon get used to the life and like it. On Sunday I was ruined by a visitor. I tried to escape several times but could not and, oh I felt so glad when the police came for me, I havn't a friend in the world."

The girl is quite intelligent, very pretty and well developed for a girl of her age. The feeling against the woman who caused the girl's ruin by the authorities was intense and police were stationed in several parts of the city to arrest her at all hazards. It is the intention to send the poor girl back to Cleveland and for that reasen we withhold her name.

A Farmer's Paper.

We ask attention to the card of *The Ohio Farmer* of Cleveland, O., in this issue of our paper, and recommend it as one of the oldest and most valuable agricultural and family papers of the country.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE boom is on the rye—whisky, and a deal of money has been made on it.

THE Chicago *Times* calls General Hancock "that omnipresent political convenience."

TO obtain a beautiful view of the heavens walk out any clear night and step on a banana skin.

THE Colorado idea is that the Utes should be taught to blow into their guns to see if they are loaded.

THE weather has been so favorable in Oglethorpe county, Ga., that the third crop of figs for 1879 is nearly ripe.

MR. GLADSTONE writes that the next election will be the most important of the twelve in which he has taken part.

SCHOOL savings banks have existed in France since 1832, and now there are about 200,000 pupil depositors in the country.

A WESTERN newspaper says: "Some of our subscribers are trying to kill us with kindness—unremitting kindness."

TENNYSON is a grandfather. On the 8th of November a son was born to his son, Lionel Tennyson, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Frederick Locker.

THE London *Times* says that it costs from $10,000 to $25,000 to run as a candidate for Parliament in England, the larger figure being in contesting the county seats.

AN American, who recently spoke to Victor Hugo of Emerson, was considerably surprised to find that Hugo had never heard of the New England philosopher.

EVEN the pulpit lent its aid last Sunday in New York to the Seventh Regiment. The entire city takes a pride in its favorite regiment and will provide a beautiful armory for the boys.

SPEAKER COLFAX, in an interview recently, stated his political income was hardly sufficient to pay his expenses, and that he had already laid up $40,000 from the profit of his lectures.

ACCORDING to Mr. Lowe the cost of bringing the 7,000 Sepoys to and from Malta last year, at the time of Lord Beaconsfield's grand coup, was $765 per man, or a gross sum of $5,355,000.

THE Rev. Berry Little, a Baptist preacher in Georgia, has the care of five churches, preaches all day on Sunday and cuts wood for a living during the week. He is seventy-one years old.

OSTRICH feathers and fancy plumage are equally fashionable for ornamenting hats and bonnets. Long, full ostrich plumes are much in demand; and jetted feathers and coronets are very popular.

THREE kittens have died of diphtheria in Ogdensburg. They contracted the disease from children affected with it. The *post mortem* examination showed plainly the diphtheritic membrane in the kittens' throats.

HYACINTHE, the French actor, is of uncertain age. A person asked him if it was true that he had played for the benefit of the victims of Noah's flood. Hyacinthe, with his usual phlegm, replied, "They exaggerate."

A NEW memoir of Lord Beaconsfield, just out in England, bears this motto from Artemus Ward:—"He asked what was my prinserpuls; 'I ain't got enny,' I said, 'not a prinserpul; I'm in the show bizness.'"

M. WILLIAM HENRI WADDINGTON, the French Premier, will not admit that he is English, and calls himself "Frenchman," at all opportunities. But in character and appearance, as well as in race and education, he is even a typical Englishman.

THE red clay soil of Hartford county, Md., produces the sugar beet in great perfection. Of three lots recently subjected to a chemical analysis, two showed a percentage of 9-27 per cent. of sugar each, and one of 10-27 per cent. This is equal to the best yields.

Mr. S. S. COX submitted to an interview in Boston last Friday. He thinks that the Tammany bolt has "eliminated Mr. Tilden from politics for the next year;" that the Democrats can carry New York in 1880, and that General Hancock is the man whom the Democrats should nominate for President.

THE socialists of Chicago passed a resolution at a recent meeting denouncing the "Grant boom" as "a hollow and dangerous fraud, a whited sepulchre, in which its builders desire to bury the few liberties yet left to the people, and upon which they expect to erect a Bismarckian despotism, and on its apex seat Grant as their tool."

THE steam yacht that James Gordon Bennett has ordered at Newberg, New York, is to cost $150,000, and to be the fastest in the world. It is to be of iron, one hundred and forty-one feet long on the water line, eighteen feet beam, with three engines. Her rig will be of the felucca type, and all her appointments will be of the most complete and luxurious kind.

EARL GROSVENOR, the eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, started from San Francisco for the Yosemite Valley, last Thursday, accompanied by William Bradford, the American artist, who is to fill an order for a picture of the valley from some point of the Earl's selection. Hunters are to meet the Earl *en route* for a few day's chase of deer and grizzlies.

IN Paris, a few weeks since, there were at the theatres on one Saturday night the Prince and Princess of Wales the Czarewitch and hereditary Grand Duchess, Prince Napoleon, the Count of Paris, Queen, Isabella of Spain, Don Carlos, the Duke d'Aumale, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Adelina Patti, and half a dozen Russian grand dukes—a rather brilliant group of celebrities.

IT is becoming the fashion at distinguished weddings in Paris for page boys to be substituted for bridesmaids. They are all dressed alike, mostly in red or blue velvet or satin, with stockings and gold buckles; and have to attend on the bride, carry her prayer-book and bouquet, support her train and veil, and generally be at her bidding all the day. Young brothers, or relatives under twelve years of age, are usually selected for the office.

ACCORDING to the investigations of a Russian professor, Dr. Menassein, singing is an excellent means of preventing consumption, and for the development and strengthening of the chest it is more efficient than even gymnastic exercises. The Professor has examined 220 singers, varying in age from nine to fifty-three years and found that the chest is greater and stronger among them than among persons of any other occupation.

THOSE people whose hair is turning gray should use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* to restore it to its natural color and vigor.

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of **1880** will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of **1876**, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November **7, 1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centers, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY OF THE COUNTRY.

The Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency.

Total Money Volume Estimated at Over Eleven Hundred Millions.

The Highest Figures Ever Reached in Our History.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The annual report of Comptroller of the Currency Knox has been printed.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report states the total number of national banks organized from the establishment of the national banking system, February 25, 1863, to November 1, of the present year, is 2,438. Of these 307 have gone into voluntary liquidation and eighty-one have been placed in the hands of receivers, leaving 2,050 in operation at the date last named. During the year thirty-eight banks have been organized with an aggregate authorized capital of $5,595,000, to which $2,390,440 in circulating notes have been issued. Thirty-eight banks, with an aggregate capital of $4,450,000, have voluntarily discontinued business within the same period, and eight banks have failed, having a total capital of $1,030,000. In June last the total number of banks and bankers in the country was 6,360, with a total banking capital of $656,485,899, and tatal deposits of $1,893,526,474. This includes National and State banks, private and savings banks. The aggregate capital of these various classes of banks has diminished from $719,400,000 in 1876, to $656,500,000 in 1879, and the aggregate deposits have fallen off from $2,075,300,000 in 1876, to $1,893,500,000 in 1879—a reduction of $62,900,000 in capital and $181,800,000 in deposits during the last four years. The national banking capital has diminished $45,100,000, but the deposits of the national banks are almost precisely the same that they were in 1876. Savings banks with capital show a reduction of about one million in capital and the same amount in deposits. The capital and deposits of State banks and private bankers are less by seventeen millions and eighty-three millions, respectively. The greatest reduction, however, is in the deposits of savings banks without capital, which have diminished $97,500,000.

MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

The total amount of the circulating medium cannot be hereafter accurately given, such total being affected by estimates of the amount of coin in the country. The latter amount is estimated by the Director of the Mint to have been four hundred and twenty-seven millions on the first day of November in this year, of which amount one hundred and twenty-one millions was in silver coin. If this estimate is correct, the circulating medium on that date was composed as follows:

Treasury notes outstanding	$ 346,681,016
National bank notes outstanding	337,181,418
Gold in the Treasury, less certificates held by the banks	157,960,190
Silver in the Treasury	50,078,620
Coin in the banks, (October 2)	42,173,741
Estimated amount of coin held by the people	231,478,515
Total	$1,165,553,504

The estimated total currency of the country on November 1, thus appears to have been more than eleven hundred and sixty-five millions, which amount is at least three hundred and eighty millions in excess of the highest point reached between the suspension and the resumption of specie payment.

It has been generally supposed that upon the day of resumption the amount of available currency would be immediately increased by the addition to its volume of the coin of the country; but it is now evident that this expectation has not been realized. The Treasury owns nearly one hundred and fifty-eight millions of gold coin and bullion, a large portion of which is a basis for the redemption of the treasury notes outstanding, and fifty millions of standard silver dollars and subsidiary coinage, which cannot properly be included in the aggregate circulation. The average gold coin held by the national banks as a reserve during the three years ending January 1, 1879, was about thirty millions. The coin in circulation upon the Pacific coast, in the State of Texas, and in the mountain districts of the country, amounting to, say forty millions, as well as the subsidiary silver coin outstanding, amounting to thirty millions, had been continually in circulation previous to the present year. Deducting these amounts from the total, there would remain but one hundred and twenty millions of currency in excess of previous years. Of this excess a large amount has undoubtedly been for many years hoarded by the people, now estimated to number forty-nine millions, and does not enter into circulation in any greater degree than before resumption. The hoarders of coin and of little savings are a timid class, who do not easily part with their treasure. The amount of coin and currency in actual circulation at the present time is therefore believed to be not greatly in excess of the average amount during the five preceding years.

It is manifest that at no time since the date of suspension so large an amount of currency has been needed for the legitimate purposes of business as during the present year. The harvests have been unprecedentedly large, while the value of agricultural products, owing to the short crops of other nations and the consequent demand for ourproducts abroad, has greatly increased. There has also been a continual rise in wages, in the value of manufactured goods, in provisions, and in the price of iron and other commodities.

GOLD RESERVE FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller urgently recommends that all the national banks shall take advantage of the present influx of gold to accumulate in their vaults an amount equal to the total cash reserve required by law. He indulges the hope that the reports of another year may show them to be possessed of at least $100,000,000 of gold coin. If this coin, which is still flowing into the Treasury, shall also be largely accumulated by the banks, it will be more likely to be diffused among the people. This would certainly be the case if the smaller denominations of notes were withdrawn from circulation, which might perhaps be done without inconvenience if postal orders were isued in small mounts, and at a minimum cost at every post office.

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

The Comptroller in a guarded way recommends the redemption and permanent withdrawal of the greenback currency. He says of the evil effects of too great a volume of currency:

The effect of the present increasing and prospective redundancy of the currency is manifest in the transactions of the stock board during the last three months, which are said to be the largest on record, one-fourth of which are estimated to have been based upon stocks which pay no dividends. The increase in the market value of many bonds which have been heretofore considered almost worthless, has brought upon the market also a flood of shares of mining and of other corporations, many of them fictitious. The necessaries of life, as well as articles of luxury, have sympathized in the upward movement, and their prices, if not already too high, are likely soon to rise beyond a reasonable limit.

The influx and accumulation of a large amount of specie may thus result in injury instead of benefit. The payment by the French nation to Germany of five thousand milliards of francs brought about an unhealthy rise of prices and deranged the business of the German Empire; while France, notwithstanding the prompt liquidation of its enormous obligation, speedily recovered its wonted prosperity. In England, also, immediately after resumption, a similar financial revolution was experienced.

History repeats itself; and the experience of England, and of Germany, and our own experience in former days, seems not unlikely again to be repeated in this country.

A currency which will adapt itself to the existing circumstances is particularly needed at the present time, and it will be the province of Congress to watch carefully the indications of an excess of paper money, and to prevent by proper legislation the mischief and danger of a redundant and non-elastic currency.

THE BRIBERY TRIALS.

The Trial of Salter Commenced but Little Progress Made.

Tactics of the Defence—The Prosecution to be Carried on With Vigor.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 24.—The trial of the Riot bill bribery cases announced to commence to-day, attracted a large number of visitors to the city. The court room was crowded, and there is great interest felt in the trial. Court met at ten o'clock, but owing to the absence of counsel for Charles B. Salter, who is to be tried first, adjourned until two P. M.

Very little progress was made this afternoon in the trial. The defense made a determined effort to have the *venire* summoning the grand jury, which found true bills against the accused, quashed because of non-compliance with the requirements of the law, it being in the same form as that applying to the petit jury.

Judge Pearson, who is presiding at the trial, indicated from his remarks that he would overrule the motion to shut off the trial, as this form of *venire* had been in use over twenty years here.

Hon. William H. Armstrong of Lycoming, General Albright of Carbon, and Messrs. Herr and Lamberton of Harrisburg, represented the defense, and Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, and J. W. Simonton of this city, the prosecution.

The argument of Senator Carpenter was to the effect that the action of the Grand Jury was final.

The motion was argued until the adjournment of court, and Judge Pearson will render a decision to-morrow. Hon. J. S. Black will appear in the argument for the prosecution to-morrow. The motion to quash the *venire* is but one of a series that will be made to render the indictments nugatory.

There are eleven defendants, four of whom are members of the Legislature. Salter, E. K. Schoonmaker, Christian Long and Representative Rumberger have arrived and more would be here, but for the fact that several days will probably elapse before the completion of the Salter trial.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature, subpœnaed by the Commonwealth, a considerable number of whom have arrived: Cargill of Susquehanna, Woodruff of Cambria, Miller of Snyder, McClay of Mifflin, Berdner of Dauphin, Knittle of Columbia, McCochran of Cumberland, Foster of Lehigh, Bowman of York, Short of Erie, Faust of Huntingdon, Zern and Cassidy of Carbon, Smith of Berks, Groff of Armstrong, Moore and Worthington of Berks, Watson of Mercer, Drum of Luzerne and Silverthorn of Erie. Among the other witnesses subpœnaed is Horace A. Clute, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, in this city, who will be asked to produce the telegrams sent and received by Salter, Kemble and others accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature.

Wolfe says the Legislative Committee is here to defend the dignity and honor of the State, and expect to present a strong case. He does not expect the Court to recognize the Committee, and some of the lawyer members of it will act as counsel at the trial. Wolfe says the defense will raise every technicality and interpose every objection to delay the proceedings, and the prosecution will be fought with desperation at every point. Members of the Committee are sanguine of the conviction of the defendants.

HARRISBURG, November 25.—When the court opened this morning Judge Pearson gave his opinion on the motion, challenging the array of grand jurors at the August term. He holds that no available objection can be taken to the form of oath taken by the Jury Commissioners and the Sheriff, and that the oath taken by the Jury Commissioners at the beginning of the year before selecting, and by the Sheriff at the beginning of the year before drawing is sufficient. It is not necessary that the Sheriff should make oath before each drawing of the year. As to the *venire* the Court believes the form is defective, and almost viciously so. The error was in using for the Grand Jury the form of *venire* intended for a traverse jury. So defective is the *venire* that had the motion to quash been made when the August Grand Jury was in session, it would probably have been sustained, but now it is entirely too late. The Grand Jury attended the Court, performed its duties and went home. The defendant then was under bail, and had his day in Court. If, at that time, he did not avail himself of the right to challenge the array, it is too late now; therefore, the motion to quash is overruled and the parties will have to proceed to trial. An exception was taken by the defense.

All the disputed points having been decided against the defendants, Mr. Herr made a motion to quash the indictment for the following reasons:

First—That the District Attorney was present in the Grand Jury room during the examination of witnesses and the deliberation of the jury, previous to the finding of the bill.

Second—That the District Attorney, before the witnesses were all heard, said: "I suppose you do not want to hear any more?" being an invasion of the rights of the defendant.

Third—That the bill of indictment was not returned by the Grand Jury to the Court, and that said bill was not handed to the Court by the Grand Jury or any member thereof.

Fourth—That the witnesses named on the bill of indictment do not appear to have been sworn or affirmed in open court or in the grand jury room.

Fifth—The bill was framed by an improper body, twenty-four persons being present in the grand jury room at the time of finding the bills, that a juror was there present and deliberated without being sworn.

Before submitting the new points of the defense the same ground was gone over elative to quashing the *venire* and array f Jurors claiming it was necessary as a matter of form.

The Prothonotary's clerk was then called to show that the grand jury had not returned, individually or collectively, the bills found against defendant having either been presented to the Court by the District Attorney or a messenger.

Judge Pearson said he condemned the practice heretofore, but he understood it was customary all over the State to return bills in this manner.

Herr contended that it was absolutely necessary that a grand jury should return these.

The janitor testified that the grand jury had presented their bills but once in the week—the first day.

Other witnesses testified whose testimony was very strong. The main point, however, was that twenty-four persons deliberated and acted as Grand Jurors, in defiance of the law, which was done by the evidence of Samuel F. Barr and Benjamin Brightbell, who were on the Grand Jury in August.

At one o'clock the defense announced that the testimony was closed and Court adjourned.

The Legislative Prosecuting Committee had a meeting at which the trial of those accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature was discussed. It has been decided to try Kemble after Salter's case shall have been determined.

CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The Plan to Pension Old-Man-in-Everybody's Way.

Hurrah for the Captain General of the Grand Armee.

[Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The scheme to make Grant a Captain General in the army, with a regal salary, seems to be popular with his friends and his enemies, with Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans—that is, those who don't want to see him President again—will support the proposition, because it will shelve him as a Presidential candidate. For the same reason the Democrats will unite in the movement. The average Democrat seems to be imbued with the idea that if Grant can be gotten out of the way there is a good chance for electing a Democratic President, but that if he is nominated the chances are exceedingly small. Some of Grant's friends, who will probably advocate the measure, will do so because they believe that General Grant would prefer the position he held when the Republican party first took him up, rather than again mix in the turmoil of political strife. Then, again, Grant has friends in the Republican party who will fight the proposition, because they really want him to be the Presidential nominee. The plan of this class will be, when the bill is brought in, if it receives the favorable report of a Committee, to endeavor to amend it, and instead of creating a new office for him retire him as an Ex-President. This will be done solely to raise a diversion, because those who will urge it know that such a scheme would be a dangerous innovation, because other Presidents might claim the same provision, particularly if they happened to be poor. General Sherman and his friends oppose, of course, making Grant a Captain-General, because it would put him in command of the army and leave Gen. Sherman nothing to do. The General is heartily in accord, though, with the plan to retire Grant as an Ex-President, because that would get him out of his way and Brother John's at the same time. Grant has friends here who assume to say that he would treat either proposition with scorn—that he has no desire to be pensioned on the Government in almost the capacity of a pauper while he is yet possessed of his faculties, health and strength. To sum up the schemes of those who seem so solicitous concerning Grant's future, the prediction will very probably be proved to be true by the events of time that no action at all will be taken by Congress. There will be a good deal of talk and bluster, and it will be for the purpose of drawing the silent man out. Meanwhile he will be traveling quietly in Mexico, and will arrive home and come East through the Southern States. His friends say that a boom will then go up for him which politicians cannot check, and which will strike terror to the hearts of other aspiring Presidential candidates.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL.

Election Returns to Cut Away and Put Up.

The following is the official footing of the vote of New York in the November election:

GOVERNOR.

Cornell, R	418,636
Robinson, D	375,777
Kelly, Tam	77,404
Lewis, GK	19,706
Mears, Pro	4,488
Cornell over Robinson	42,859
Majority against Cornell	52,829

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hoskins, R	435,262
Potter, D	435,140
Hoskins' plurality	122

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Carr, R	436,001
Beach, D	434,146
Carr's plurality	1,855

COMPTROLLER.

Wadsworth, R	479,189
Olcott, D	432,316
Wadsworth's plurality	6,873

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Ward, R	437,267
Schoonmaker, D	432,743
Ward's plurality	4,524

STATE ENGINEER.

Seymour, D	439,515
Soule, R	425,591
Seymour's plurality	14,024

STATE TREASURER.

Wendell, R	426,253
Mackin, D	433,343
Wendell's plurality	2,910

The name of Seymour is still a spell of enchantment in New York. The son of the ex-Governor is the only Democrat elected on the State ticket.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

A Colored Man Who was Denied Admission to the Opera House.

NEW YORK, November 25.—William R. Davis, business agent of the *Progressive American*, a newspaper for colored people, complained to the United States District Attorney against the managers of the Grand Opera House. On Saturday, with a lady friend, who is an octoroon with Saxon features, he applied for admission to the theatre. He had previously bought two tickets, but on presentation at the gate they were refused, and the keeper told them they could get their money back at the box office. Davis left the tickets at the box office, but refused to take his money back. Subsequently, on other tickets which he had caused to be bought for him, he and the lady made another attempt to enter. The lady was passed, but Davis was ejected. Davis was told at the District Attorney's office that he might get redress in a civil suit in the United States Courts under the civil rights bill. In 1875 Davis began a suit against Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, but the witnesses who were to sustain his complaint did not appear when the case was called.

A Tramp's Ingratitude.

COLUMBUS, O., November 25.—David Van Sickle, a farmer living in Delaware county, gave a tramp work and shelter yesterday, and after the family had gone to bed the stranger began to ransack the house. Mr. Van Sickle interfered, and the tramp made an assault upon him with a butcher knife, cutting him severely about the face and arms and then made his escape.

THE OLD WORLD.

Action of Switzerland on the Mormon Question.

Fears Expressed of an Uprising Throughout Ireland.

The Preliminary Trial of Davitt Results in Release on Bail.

IRELAND.

THE GREAT TRIAL COMMENCED—BIG CROWDS IN SLIGO.

SLIGO, November 24.—Davitt, Daly and Killen, arrested last week and lodged in jail here, were charged before the magistrates to-day with sedition. Monroe, Queen's Counsel and Crown Law Adviser, conducted the prosecution. The inquiry will be very protracted. Parnell and a number of priests were in court. There was no demonstration. The prisoners were brought to court under a heavy escort. There is a great crowd in Sligo. Extra policemen have been drafted.

Monroe, in opening the case for the prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence but anything calculated to incite disaffection or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call evidence.

Rea, Solicitor of Belfast and himself at one time a political prisoner, defended Killen. The prisoners all looked well and chatted unconcernedly. The court room was crowded all through. Tickets were necessary to secure admission. Louden, counsel for Daly, appliqd for a copy of the speeches made by Davitt, Killen and Daly, which the Government shorthand writer had taken at the meeting. The application was granted.

A number of police were examined to prove the general character of the Gurteen meeting and the incendiary words on which indictments against the prisoners are founded. In consequence of magistrates leaving the Bench during a short pause caused by the indisposition of a witness, Louden applied for the release of the prisoners as the magistrates left the Bench without adjourning Court or remanding the prisoners. The application was overruled.

DALY RELEASED ON BAIL.

Monroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gurleen alluded to the alleged use of inflammatory language and to the presence of men armed with imitation pikes and carrying daggers. After the policemen present had been examined, Mr. Monroe applied for the committal of Daly, who was accordingly committed for trial, bail being accepted. Killen and Davitt were remanded for a further examination. On the news of Daly's liberation reaching Castle Dean there were great rejoicings. Illuminations were prepared to celebrate his arrival. Mayo will insist upon his being its future representative in Parliament.

Daly was required to give £500 security and find two sureties in £250 each to answer the charges against him at the West Sligo Assizes.

A sensation has been created by the prison authorities refusing to allow Davitt to continue his correspondence with American newspapers.

TRIAL OF DAVITT—NATURE OF THE CHARGES.

SLIGO, November 25.—The court to-day was again crowded with visitors. Killen and Davitt appeared perfectly cheerful and fearless. Monroe, Queen's Counsel, said if he could prove the utterance of Davitt's alleged words that "The manhood of Ireland should spring to its feet and say it would tolerate landlords and landlordism no longer," the magistrate would be bound to commit him. Police evidence was called to prove their utterance. Davitt, who had been occupied all morning preparing a written defense, before commencing to deliver it, protested against Monroe's remarks that he had already experienced the clemency of the Crown, and declared that he was innocent of the charge on which he was convicted in 1870.

Monroe, in the course of his remarks, said that Davitt is probably the most dangerous of Irish agitators, and especially pointed to his language, comparing the Zulu assagai to the Irish pike. Davitt then began cross-examining witnesses.

Davitt declared that he had been convicted of Fenianism in England on the evidence of a professional perjurer. His cross examination of police witnesses failed to weaken the evidence against him. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

Davitt's bail has been fixed at the same amount as Daly's, £500 with two sureties in £250 each.

Daly, since his release from jail, complains of his treatment while in prison.

LARGE MEETINGS HELD.

DUBLIN, November 25.—The excitement throughout the west of Ireland shows no signs of abatement. Large meetings are being held in all the populous places in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. Parnell, in addressing a large meeting last night in Sligo, asked the people to persevere in agitation, and remember his advice to keep a firm grip on the land. Great crowds assembled in the streets of Sligo to-day.

There is some fear of a riot as municipal elections are being held, and the Mayor is very unpopular. One hundred and twenty soldiers are under arms in the barracks, and one hundred additional police are in readiness. All of the Western districts are being strongly garrisoned.

EVIL OMENS.

LONDON, November 25.—A dispatch from Dublin to the *Times* says that while the Irish agitators tell the public they are engaged in legal and constitutional agitation, and ostensibly advise the people to keep within the law, the country abounds with evidence that a different interpretation has been put upon their language. Threatening notices and acts of violence are practical comments upon their words. These are evil omens for the winter, which is beginning to be felt.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the brisk trade doing at the Irish fairs in old government rifles. One hundred and twenty-five rifles were sold in the district of Dungannan in one week at about seven shillings each.

LABOR AGITATION.

IMPENDING COLLIERY STRIKES—TRADES UNIONS AFTER INFORMATION.

LONDON, November 25.—The colliers throughout Lancashire and Cheshire yesterday gave notice of a demand for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. They also expressed a desire for the introduction of a sliding scale of wages. Masters will reply to their demand next week. North Staffordshire colliers demand a similar advance.

Iron masters of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire yesterday decided to rescind the last advance of six pence in the wages of their employes.

Copies of reports of United States consuls in Europe on the rate of wages paid to and the cost of living of the working classes in the United States, have been distributed by the Foreign Office to the chief Chambers of Commerce in England. At the request of the Trades Union Congress, the British Foreign Parliamentary Committee, Lord Salisbury, Secretary, has instructed Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister to Washington, to obtain a few more copies for the use of trades unions. Documents of this nature would be of great value to trades which have to compete with foreign manufactures and of especial value for the regulation of wages in competitive trades. The Foreign Office would render greater service, if through its own consuls, it would collect information for itself, instead of having to beg it from the American Government.

SWITZERLAND.

MOVEMENT TO STOP THE WORK OF MORMON MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, November 25.—A dispatch from Geneva says the Swiss Federal Council having received pressing memorials from several quarters urging it to stop the propaganda of Morman Missionaries in divers parts of Switzerland, has decided, in view of the powers possessed by cantonal governments, for the punishment of polygamy, and in view of efforts being made by the United States Government to suppress the institution in Utah, not to take any general action but to act only in *special* cases.

CABLE SPARKS.

A NEW Italian cabinet has been formed.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF is now on his way to St. Petersburg.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, Russian Ambassador at London, will soon present his letter of recall.

THE funeral of Dowager Countess De Montijo on Monday in Madrid was celebrated with much splendor.

GLADSTONE has arrived in Edinburgh. The entire line of his journey was marked by the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations.

A WARRANT will be issued on Saturday committing Rev. Alexander Mackonochie of London, to prison for disobeying the monition of the court.

MR. MORTIMER, editor of the London *Figaro*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and £100 fine for libelling the husband of Mrs. Weldon, the concert cantatrice.

CARDINAL NINA, Papal Secretary of State, has sent a dispatch to the Papal Nuncio at Brussels, authorizing him to declare that the Vatican has used no other language in regard to the Belgian educational law than that indicated by its diplomatic correspondence with the Belgian government.

THE King and Queen of Denmark will pass through Berlin on Friday next on their return from Vienna to Copenhagen. Their visit to Berlin will not be entirely without political importance. The King may intercede for the Duke of Cumberland, and it is not improbable that he is the bearer of a submissive message from the Duke to Emperor William.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Car Stables in New York City Burned—One Fireman Killed and Five Injured.

One Hundred Horses Burned—Shocking Scenes—Loss $250,000.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Shortly before seven o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the stables of the Eighth Avenue Horse Car Railroad, and was entirely destroyed. The stables were in a four story brick building, fronting two hundred feet on Eighth avenue, and four hundred feet on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. In the rear, on the Ninth avenue side, is a wilderness of carpenter and wagon shops, and a mountain of old barrels, many being stacked to the height of thirty or forty feet. These were saved.

Almost before the movement to save the stock in the stables could be made, the flames burst simultaneously from the windows on the Fiftieth and Forty-ninth streets sides. The horses stalled on the upper floors were untied and run down the inclined planes to the ground. There were nearly eight hundred, and the work of getting them out was one of great difficulty and danger. Blinded by the smoke and frightened by the flames, they kicked and reared, and over one hundred horses had to be abandoned to destruction. Their piteous whinnying could be heard above the roar of the flames. An immense quantity of hay, in bales, was stored in the stables. When these caught fire the sudden bursting of the bars that bound the bales caused an explosion that shattered the side of the building, and threw the brick wall into the street. It fell, with crushing force upon a ladder on which were Chief Campbell, Foreman John Welsh of Engine No. 8, and firemen, Henry C. Mount and John Regan of the same company. Each and all were

BURIED UNDER THE SMOKING MASS,

and a shout of horror went up from the spectators. Their comrades instantly fell to the work of rescue, and soon all were recovered, bruised, bleeding and insensible. Mount had his skull tractured, and was also injured internally. He died an hour afterwards in the hospital. Regan had his leg broken and was badly cut. Chief Campbell and foreman Welsh were painfully but not seriously hurt, and remained on duty. Chief Fisher of the Eighth battalion, was injured in the back by a falling wall, and a fireman named David Closey was seriously injured. Mount has a wife and four children. He was buried under the ruins and when discovered was lying with a heavy iron girder across his chest. His skull was fractured and several ribs broken.

The flames leaped across the street, threatening the houses. The occupants fled, and a thief attempting to enter one was speedily nabbed and hustled off to the police station. The firemen gave their attention entirely now to the surrounding property, the stables being a mass of ruins. By ten o'clock all danger of the spread of the fire was over. The loss is estimated at about $250,000. Insurance, $27,000. It was almost three o'clock before the road got fairly in running order, cars being started from Fifty-eighth street. At that hour firemen were pulling down what fragments remained of the walls and the flames were entirely subdued.

It is believed the fire was started by spontaneous combustion among hay stored on the third floor which had been recently brought in, and was yet damp. There had been no fire in the building for weeks.

JAY GOULD.

St. Louis Business Men Give Him a Reception.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—A number of leading merchants, business men and capitalists of this city, wishing to pay their respects to Jay Gould, called upon that gentleman at noon to-day at the Directors' room of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The affair was intended to be private, but it appears a reporter of the *Post-Dispatch* was present and that paper this evening gives a full account of the proceedings.

The visitors were introduced by Carlos S. Greeley of the Kansas Pacific railway, and were cordially received by Mr. Gould. John Wahl, President of the Merchants' Exchange, stated to Mr. Gould the gentlemen present had called to pay their sincere respects and bid him a hearty welcome to the city, and they hoped he would find his St. Louis interests as valuable and profitable as he anticipated. Mr. Gould bowed his graceful acknowledgements.

Ex-Governor Stanard was then called upon and made a little speech welcoming Mr. Gould to the city in behalf of all her people, congratulating him on his recent purchases here and elsewhere in the West, and giving some account of the commerce of St. Louis.

Mr. Gould replied to these remarks substantially as follows: "Well, gentlemen, in reply to your remarks, I will say that as long as I have the management of these roads here, I shall certainly work for the interests of St. Louis. We have some 3,000 miles of railroad, all of which centre here, and I could not do otherwise than strive for the prosperity of this city. It seems to me you have neglected your great river. You ought to utilize it more in your shipping trade. We expect to bring a great deal of grain to this point, and I do not believe you are in a condition to handle it. I believe Kansas alone will produce 50,000,000 bushels of wheat next year and probably 200,000,000 bushels of corn. Most of this corn can be brought here by our roads and we will also bring a great deal here from Nebraska. You ought to be able to send much of this grain down the river but you do not now have the proper means of transportation, and I think you should immediately seek to make the needed improvement."

The call then terminated and all seemed to be much pleased with the result. Mr. Gould's allusion to the river as a means of transportation leads business men to believe that he is much interested in the matter, and that the plan talked of and partially organized some time ago by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, of building a number of tow boats and grain barges between here and New Orleans will be carried out in the near future. Mr. Gould has made a careful examination of the Missouri Pacific property at this point yesterday and to-day and expresses himself surprised at its extent and value and much pleased with his purchase. He will take a daylight trip over the road to Kansas City to-morrow and from there will go to Omaha, thence to Ogden.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hayes Submits His Message to His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon the President read to his constitutional advisers the principal portions of his completed annual message. It has been prepared after thorough consideration of its topics at previous sessions of the Cabinet, and the views, it is understood are in accord with the President's counsellors.

The subject of the District of Columbia Commissionership, which will become vacant by the resignation of Captain Phelps on the 1st prox., was mentioned to-day but no action was taken. The fact was developed that ex-Mayor Emery is strongly supported for the appointment and that his name is among those which the President is seriously considering. General Halbert E. Paine, whom the President intended to appoint to this position has expressed decided unwillingness to accept.

WALKER'S REPORT.

General James Walker, Superintendent of the Census, in his annual report says, that the census law, enacted at the last regular session of Congress, is found to be thoroughly satisfactory in its practical working thus far, and he recommends only two minor changes, viz,: that the franking privilege be extended to communications addressed to the Census office, and that inquiry regarding holders of the public debt be omitted from the population schedule as useless and aggmvating. The Superintendent, in concluding his report, raises the question whether, as heretofore, a copy of returns should be made. The least cost of such a copy would be $100,000. The only use of such copy would be in case of the destruction of the original schedules, and the expenditure, if made, would be simply a form of insurance. Whether so large an expenditure would be justified by its object, the Superintendent submits to the decision of the Department.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Mr. Hayes will leave Washington tomorrow morning to attend the Methodist Episcopal fair in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hayes left for Philadelphia to-day. They will be the guests of Bishop Simpson while in that city and will return to Washington next Friday.

The counsel for a lottery agent filed a bill in equity against Postmaster General Key, praying for an injunction against the execution of the recent order regarding detention of letters.

Five Hundred Convicts Sick.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—A sudden sickness has broken out in the Kentucky Penitentiary, which is giving much concern. About ten days ago several of the convicts were attacked with a severe form of diarrhea, and in less than forty-eight hours after its first appearance several hundred men were off duty. The disease was caused by the water used. A few years ago a deep well was bored in the prison yard, from which the convicts have been supplied with drinking water which was regarded as pure. Owing to the extreme dryness of the well the salts of the earth have become so concentrated that they act as a poison to the system. At present there are between four and five hundred men in the penitentiary who are unable to work on this account.

All Quiet at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, COL., November 25.—Matters are quieting down, but guards patrol the city still, and a conflict between the vigilants and plug-uglies may be resurrected on slight provocation. Twelve masked men last night entered a hall room, singled out a man and examined his face, but released him saying, "This is not our man." None of the parties warned to leave have gone.

An Astonishing Rumor.

[Reading Eagle.]

After the first of next January, it is rumored, Mr. McClure will leave the editorial chair of the Philadelphia *Times* and study to be an Episcopal minister.

It is said that latterly Mr. McClure's mind has been much impressed with theological topics, and now he thinks he can do more good as clergyman than in any other field.

The Grand Jury in Covington, Ky., has reported indictments against John Freer, City Collector, for embezzlement; County Judge Phelps for wilful neglect of official duties in failing to keep up his official records; W. P. McLaughlin, malfeasance in office. Twenty-one saloon keepers were indicted for keeping pool tables without license.

A Constant Source of Wonder.

Why is it that the winners of the prizes in the Louisiana State Lottery Company always seem to be men who are pretty sharp in the ways of the world? Editors, Printers, Hotel Clerks, Bankers, Telegraph Operators, Merchants, and many other professions and occupations seem to have a special knack of hitting the right number. The people enumerated have the best means of fully convincing themselves that the statements made by the company are reliable and true, and that as sure as the sun rises on the sixteenth of December next, the semi-annual extraordinary distribution will take place at New Orleans, under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early, when over a half of million of dollars will be distributed. The full particulars of which can be had of M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 6192, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. wW

GOOD LUNGS.

DR. KEYSER is without question the best doctor for the Lungs and Throat in the United States. His LUNG CURE and PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP will cure a recent cough in less than a day. Price of Lung Cure, $1 00; Pectoral Syrup, 50 cents. Office, 240 PENN AVENUE. Sold by druggists. no24:d&W

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only $1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address, Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. se20:13tW-b.M

MARRIED.

TETLEY — FLYNN — On Thursday evening, November 20, 1879, by Rev. A. P. Gibbs, in St. Mary's Church, Seventeenth ward, Mr. JOHN F. TETLEY to MISS ELIZA J. FLYNN, both of Lawrenceville.

SMITH—WILLIAMS—At Emanuel Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday, November 18, 1879, by Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Byllesbye, Mr. HENRY H. SMITH to SARAH G. WILLIAMS, daughter of Gen. D. H. Williams, all of Allegheny.

DIED.

PHILLIPS—At the residence of her husband, Robert Phillips, Esq., Thursday night, November 20th, 1879, MRS. ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, aged fifty-eight years.

COWLEY—Suddenly, on Thursday, November 20th, 1879, about 10 P. M., ROBERT MCADAMS, youngest son of John and Mary Cowley.

REDMAN—On Thursday, November 20, 1879, at 6 P. M., CHARLOTTE J. REDMAN, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

BORLAND—On Thursday, November 20th, 1879, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, Frankstown avenue, East End, GEORGE BORLAND, aged twenty-eight years.

MURRY—On Tuesday afternoon, November 18, 1879, suddenly, Dr. JOHN S. MURRY of Murrysville.

OLIVER—On Thursday morning, November 20, 1879, of scarlet fever, EDWARD, youngest child of David B. and Rebecca Beall Oliver, in the second year of his age.

WIBLE—On Wednesday evening, November 19, 1879, at 6 o'clock, JOHN WIBLE, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

WRIGHT—On Wednesday evening, November 19, 1879, at 9 o'clock, MRS. MARGARET WRIGHT, widow of the late David Wright, in the fiftieth year of her age.

HUTCHINSON — On Wednesday, November 19, 1879, at 6 P. M., WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, in the seventy ninth year of his age.

LIGHTHILL—On Saturday evening, November 22, 1879, at 25 minutes to 8 o'clock, GEORGE W. LIGHTHILL.

SHAUGHNESSY—On Sunday morning, November 23, 1879, at 10:50, JOHN SHAUGHNESSY, aged twenty-eight years.

BIERY—On Saturday, November 22, 1879, at 11 P. M., Mrs. SALOME, wife of David Biery, in her sixty-eighth year.

GLEFFER—On Tuesday afternoon, November 25, 1879, at 2 o'clock, HENRY EDWARD, only son of Louis K. and Anna M. Gleffer, aged eight months and two days.

PORTER—Tuesday, November 25, 1879, at 4 P. M., at her residence, Sewickley, MARTHA L. EBBERT, wife of James W. Porter.

MUCKLE—Suddenly, on Monday morning, November 24, 1879, at 1 o'clock, EMELINE, youngest daughter of John and Mary Muckle, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

MCCLINTOCK—At his residence, on Fifth avenue, near Penn, East End, at 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, November 25, 1879, Dr. JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK, in the seventy-second year of his age.

GILLESPIE—At the residence of his son, Edgar D. Gillespie, near Shelah Church, Wilkins township, November 24, 1879, at 9 A. M., WILLIAM B. GILLESPIE, aged seventy-two years.

CREWSHEW—On Monday morning, November 24, 1879, at 5:20 o'clock, FRANK CREWSHEW, aged thirteen years and eleven days.

MCCARTER—Monday, November 24, 1879, at 3:20 P. M., at her residence, No. 19 Franklin alley, Allegheny City, NANCY MCCARTER, aged seventy-seven years.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Gordon & Dilworth's Mince Meat.
Atmore's Standard Mince Meat.
Crosse & Blackwell's English Plum Pudding.
Atmore's English Plum Pudding.
Gordon & Dilworth's Blackberry Brandy.
Extra Layer Figs.
New French Prunes (four qualities).
Oneida Community Fruits.
New Persian Dates.
Windsor Manor Pickles.
NEW RAISINS:
Extra London Layers.
Double Crown Muscatels.
Best Suttanas.
Seedless in Mats.
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Fleming Bros. of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

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Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS."

How Ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, Obeyed the Injunction.

A Humorous Account of an Adventure With Road Agents.

Accounts of the robbery of ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, while on his way East in October, were published, but none so accurate, detailed and amusing as that given by the venerable frontiersman himself before his departure for Europe.

"I was on my way East," said he, "in a four-horse stage—the mail stage that runs between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, the terminus of the Atchison, & Topeka Santa Fe Railroad. My only fellow passenger was Mr. J. F. Strahan, a New York lawyer. We had ridden all day, and were within five miles of Las Vegas. It was just getting dusk, when suddenly the coach was stopped.

"What's the matter!" I called out.

"Get out here and you'll see what's the matter," the driver answered.

"I did get out and was met by a masked man with a double-barreled shot-gun. He ordered me to throw up my hands. I said I would not do it. Then he ordered me to go to the side of the road and sit down. I told him that I intended to stand up and see what was going on. He swore some and ordered one of the other men (there were three of them), to "search that feller." They did, and found my greenbacks. How much? Well, a right smart bunch; some that I had got together to go to England with. They didn't get my watch or silver that time.

"'Don't pointthat gun at me,' I said 'I don't know but its loaded. It might go off and kill me, and I tell you if you kill me you'll get yourself into trouble. I've got lots of friends around here, and they'll make it warm for you, I tell you.' He laughed and said he wouldn't get hung if he did. He'd only get sent up for twenty years. I told him that if I had a pistol I'd send him up in about twenty seconds. You know I never carry a pistol—I don't believe in it, and am non resistant on principle. My people were Quakers. Well, after we had this conversation the leader and his men were ruminating around. 'Well I guess you'd better search the antediluvian again.' The men looked over me again, and pulled my gold watch out of my pocket.

"'Now don't take that,' I said, 'it's got my name on it, and it would lead you to detection.'

"'Damn his watch,' said the leader. "So they left it, and turning to Strahan took his watch and chain and $500 in money. All this time the leader was covering me with his shotgun. I saw one of the men beginning to overhaul the mail bags and stepped forward.

"Stop!" said the leader.

"I told him I wanted to see what the man was doing.

"'Stay where you are,' he said.

"But I wanted to see, and so I walked along as I talked, and stood by the mail bags. Then I advised the man not to cut the bag, but to cut the strap. He did so. Then I told him to pour out the letters, and he did that. He began to tear the letters to pieces.

"'Now stop,' said I: 'tear off the ends carefully. You won't get anything there. This is Monday's mail, and no one sends money in Monday's mail. Most all them letters are love letters. Our boys out here have girls in the states, and I hate to have their love torn up.'

"And so the fellow did tear off the ends carefully. He didn't find any mony in the first bag, and that was all he opened. I told him the other bags contained only newspapers and way mails, and he believed me. I had a basket of lunch in the stage, and I said to the leader:

"'There's some lunch in there. We might all take a bite.'

"'Oh, shut up,' said he, and then said:

"I guess you'd better go through that reverened old gentleman again,' and they did, and got a bag of silver I had. While the man was searching me he turned his side to me, and I saw the butt of a pistol in his belt. I made a grab for it, and he jerked around. As he did so the cloth he had over his face was pushed aside, and I saw his face. I afterward identified that man. Well, by talking and joking, I kept those fellows there an hour and a quarter by my watch. Within a mile of us there were three thousand men at work on the railroad, and I hoped some would come. At last eight men did come along—Mexicans, with hay. When one of them saw us he picked up two stones and ran towards us. The leader threw up his gun.

"'If any of you can speak Spanish,' he said, 'tell that fellow if he comes here I shall shoot him.' Some one did tell the man, and he and the rest ran away. Then the robbers ordered the driver to take the harness off the horses, and throwing our blankets and overcoats on them the robbers rode off. They took that Najavo blanket there that I am going to take to England with me and give to Queen Victoria. Two days later the blankets were found along the railroad and the shotgun broken. I drew eighteen buckshot from one barrel. From these blankets the men were tracked te a dance house and found dancing. Their trousers were covered with hair from the horses. On the next Saturday four other men hired a house in Las Vegas, drove out four miles, stopped and robbed the coach, and two of them afterward drove back with the horse. They were all arrested and the seven lodged in Santa Fe jail. When I came East, I went to General Davies and represented to him the condition of the jail. It was a regular shell. He said he could do nothing: he had no money. One of the robbers has already got away, and the others will, probably, before February when the court sits. Since I was robbed the robbers have stopped a railroad train, The trouble is that they are not prosecuted. The government don't sustain the prosecution, and so the rascals go unpunished."

ADMIRAL NELSON.

The Old Story Related of the Battle of Trafalgar.

[London Telegraph.]

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson was a great sea captain if ever one lived. When, on the 15th of September, 1805, he hoisted the flag on board the Victory, and arrived off Cadiz on his birthday to take command of the Mediterranean fleet, he meant fighting. There was no suspicion or hesitation in his tactics. The force under him consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, which he withdrew from the vicinity of Cadiz to a station sixteen or eighteen leagues to the westward. "In the hope of inducing the enemy to put to sea." These were the days of dash and manhood, and great must have been Nelson's exultation when, on the morning of October the 21st, just at daybreak, the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, were seen ahead to leeward twelve miles. The admiral lost no time, for before twelve the British fleet, in two lines was bearing down on the crescent-shaped position of the enemy, and then it was that Nelson hoisted the signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." The only fear was that the enemy might run for refuge, therefore Nelson notified Collingwood, "I intend to pass through the van of the enemy's line to prevent him from getting into Cadiz." There was an effectionate anxiety about the impetuosity and determination of the commander, so Captain Blackwood proposed that the Temeraire should go ahead of the Victory, in case that vessel might draw the principal attention of the enemy's fire. "Oh! yes, let her go ahead," replied Nelson; but at the same time he had clearly no intention of allowing any such thing, for he would not permit an inch of canvas to be taken in, and the Victory continued to lead the column, closely hugged by the Temeraire. It was Collingwood, however, who began the fight, on board the Royal Sovereign, commanding the lee division, and the feeling of the two brave men at this important moment found utterance almost at the same instant. "What would Nelson give to be here" exclaimed Collingwood to Rotheram, and at the same instant, without a spark of jealousy at the enviable position of his friend, Nelson observed, "See how nobly Collingwood carries his ship into action."

But at twenty minutes past noon the Victory was in the thick of the fight. Scarcely a minute after the ship got within range seven or eight ships opened a terrible and destructive fire upon her. The Admiral's Secretary, Mr. Scott, was shot dead, and soon the mizzen-topmast of the Victory was carried away, and also her wheel, necessitating the process of steering by the relieving tackles below. Yet no hail of fire destroyed the dauntless and dogged courage of Nelson and his sea-dogs. When a splinter from the fore-brace bits passed between Nelson and Hardy, and tore away the buckle from the shoe of the latter, the Admiral only smiled and said, "This is too warm work to last long, Hardy!" Still, warm as it was, the English Admiral was determined to make it hotter. The Victory's sails were hanging in ribands; she had lost full fifty men killed and wounded; but soon it was her turn to begin. Determined to pass under the stern of the Bucentaure as the only mode of breaking the line, the Victory's helm was put hard aport, and there was scarcely space for her to go clear. Sailing close to the larboard side of the Bucentaure, the Victory poured in such a well directed and tremendous broadside that the French ship heeled two or three streaks on receiving it. All this time Nelson was pacing the quarter deck with Hardy, their walk being bounded aft by the wheel and forward by the companion ladder. The distance was only about twenty-five feet, and it was here, when the Redoubtable brought up that the fatal ball struck Nelson, He fell on his knees just where Mr. Scot had fallen, and said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through." The victory was all but gained when Nelson was compelled to go below. In that dreadful moment he thought of his men, and caused his face and his stars to be covered by his handkerchief, in order that he might pass unnoticed by the crew.

CINCINNATI.

Gigantic Brewing Enterprise—Enormous Demand for Coal.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The *Commercial* will publish an article to-morrow on the consolidation of all the brewing interests in this city. The brewers have been holding frequent secret meetings recently, and it is reported they have determined to merge all separate interests in one gigantic brewing company, with a capital of eight million dollars. The different breweries will be transferred to this company and will be paid for in stock of the company through its officers, who will then control all the breweries. It is stated some such action was necessary, for competition cut prices so low and obtaining customers had become so expensive that profit to the separate breweries was eaten up. If the scheme is consummated, it will revolutionize one of Cincinnati's most extensive interests, and brewers say produce better beer.

The arrival of coal tows from Pittsburgh to-day caused more animation about the river landing than has been seen for years. About one-half the tow boats that left Pittsburgh have arrived. The utmost activity has existed at the coal yards, owing to the rush to get a supply. The police have had to interfere in some cases to prevent the blocking of streets, as so many wagons were coming for coal.

Judge Baxter to-day disposed of the question referred to him by United States Commissioner Probasco, in the case of the United States Clerk Ambrose, which was, whether an attorney, who is not an officer of the Government, could prosecute before the Commissioner when the United States District Attorney refused to act. The Judge decided his Court had no jurisdiction, but gave it as his opinion that an attorney may act in such a case as assistant to the Commissioner. He advised that as a criminal proceeding is instituted against Ambrose, the Commissioner should dismiss the case before him. The Commissioner continued the case until Friday afternoon.

A CLERK'S DOWNFALL.

Charged With Stealing Thousands of Dollars From His Employer.

SCRANTON, November 22.—P. K. Bargar, the confidential chief clerk of Mr. John Jermyn, one of the wealthiest coal operators in this region, was arrested on a charge of having systematically embezzled at various times large sums of his employer's money, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars. Bargar had charge of the pay rolls at the Jermyn Colliery, near Carbondale, and regularly drew pay, under fictitious names, for men who never worked there. On Saturday last the pay ran short seventy dollars and Bargar's fellow clerks accused him of taking it. He charged Mr. Jermyn's nephew with the theft, but this did not remove the suspicion, which led to a general overhauling of books and pay rolls, resulting in astounding revelations. Bargar was brought here by Chief of Police Delacy yesterday morning; and in default of five thousand dollars bail, required by Alderman Roesler for his appearance at court, was placed in prison. He is upward of fifty years old, and has been seventeen years in Mr. Jermyn's employ and was highly respected in the community.

ANOTHER large fire occurred in Algiers on Friday. The Theatre Perle and adjoining houses were destroyed. Other fires occurred simultaneously at various points in that city but were quickly extinguished.

We have not yet heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat, or chest complaint, that has not yielded to "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup."

GRUEL FOR STALWARTS.

Grant's Feelings Toward the South and Southern People,

And Will Run for President if the People Yell For It.

[Interview with Grant's chum, General Rufus Ingalls, at Chicago, on Saturday.]

General Ingalls said that General Grant was never in better health and spirits in his life. His ruddy face and his bright clear eye showed that he was in the enjoyment of the best of health. "He feels like a boy," declared the enthusiastic Quartermaster General. On the subject of the apparent movement in the South for Grant, General Ingalls said:

"I think that General Grant is the man for the South, by all odds. He is the best man that the South could choose for a President. From the time of General Lee's surrender to the present he has always been a friend of the South, and he is to-day."

"I see Judge Lochrane of Georgia, says Hayes, after all, only carried out what Grant inaugurated."

"Yes, that is true. Grant removed the soldiers from South Carolina and Louisiana before Hayes came into office. He kept the troops in the South, but he kept them there only as long as it was necessary—he removed them as soon as he was satisfied it could be done with justice. He was not the oppressor of the South; he was its defender in all that he thought was its right."

"Has he any friends in the South?"

"A great many. All, or nearly all, the Southern leaders are Grant's personal friends—Gordon, Lamar, Stephens and the rest. A seeming political necessity has kept them apart. There never was a real necessity, and the people of the South are beginning to see it."

"What is General Grant's attitude toward them?"

"General Grant is a man of too clear intelligence, too close observation, too much experience, to wish to see one portion of the country treated with harsh and proscriptive laws—to see injustice meted out to it. He is a man of common sense. He wants to see the bitterness and rancor of the war die out—as he said, you know, in that speech at Haverly's Theatre—and he is a man broad enough to be President of the whole country."

The reporter, suggestively—"That is what he would like to be?"

Answered General Ingalls quickly—"If he was elected President, he would like to see the South growing in material prosperity and wealth, as the North is; he would like to see the Southern States like the Northern States—flowing over with people and enterprise. He would like to see Louisiana and South Carolina, like Illinois and Ohio, with two political parties struggling for the supremacy with the people, busily engaged in the work of improving their material condition, instead of rankling over old sores, with the dead issues of the war buried forever. He has taken his stand that this is a Nation, not a Confederacy He believes that the States Rights theory—so far as secession was concerned, at least—was buried forever by the war, and he would like to see its people abandon a cause that is hopelessly lost and turn to new issues and work out a new prosperity."

"Is there a chance for such a contingency?"

"I don't know. I am not versed in politics. It may be that this better understanding will only come with a new generation."

"I haven't asked you the question whether General Grant would accept?"

"I don't know. I don't think anybody knows. I don't believe his wife knows. It depends upon how it is presented to him. If it is offered, supposing that he wishes it, he will decline. If it is offered to him as by the voice of the great mass of the people of this country, if their wishes and interests demand it, he will accept."

REVISING THE TARIFF.

The Leading Republican Paper of the Country Demands It.

[New York Times, Rep.]

The time would seem to be auspicious for a revision of the tariff. We have no desire to see a sweeping change. We are aware that even abuses acquire with the passage of time a certain title to respectful treatment, and that all sudden and violent changes, even in the right direction, are liable to work unnecessary harm. But it is a safe time to begin. The industries which have survived the rack of the last six years can stand without injury a moderate abatement in the protection which they enjoy. The rising tide of general prosperity will float them past any temporary obstacles which may be thrown in their way by a legitimate reform. And this tide would be greatly strengthened by legislation which tended to open ports now practically closed, and to give a wider range and greater stability as well as activity to commerce.

* * *

Political difficulties are not the most serious of those which oppose tariff reform. These are of a more vulgar and less respectable character. They arise from the selfish, and, in a sense, the corrupt and corrupting influence of protected interests. The trouble lies, not with the constituencies, but with the lobby, and the lobby has the immense advantage that its work is purely negative. It has not to move; it has only to prevent moving. But there ought to be in the Congress of the United States enough wisdom, patriotism and honesty to enable the representatives of the people to rise superior to the influences of the lobby on a question which concerns, not by any means the few whose profits are protected by the tariff, but the whole country and every industry within its borders.

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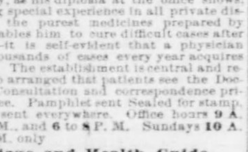

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THEY WON'T GO SOUTH.

The Refusal of Leading Republicans to Go to Louisiana.

They Are Afraid They Would Not be Outraged.

[World Washington special.]

The effort to induce a Northern exodus of Republican speakers in behalf of the Louisiana campaign doesn't seem to have amounted to much. Yet the failure itself is significant as indicating the strength, purpose and sincerity of the tall Stalwart talk about sectional differences than which nothing could have been stronger or apparently more sincere during the recent campaigns. When it first occurred to Senator Kellogg to invite the Cabinet and other Stalwarts to stump for his party in Louisiana there was a general acclamation of approval among Republicans. Responsive to this came assurances from New Orleans that the Northerners would be welcomed heartily and well entertained. As soon as these assurances were received the project collapsed. The certainty of good treatment and the possibility of Republican success after a stampede actually frightened the Stalwart leaders. Indeed, they dreaded such a possibility. Developments favorable to Republicanism in a single Southern State would deprive the party of its strongest argument. It turns out that Senator Kellogg voiced the opinions of the party leaders when, having abandoned the project, he said he hoped Northern men would not go into Louisiana, because it might "interfere with the symmetry of the solid South." So apprehensive indeed were the Republican National Committee of a party boom in Louisiana as an outgrowth of the Kellogg agitation that even up to this time they have steadily withheld money, documents and other election supplies from that State. The speakers kept at home, because they foresaw that if they should address orderly and peaceable audiences and awaken enough interest to result favorably to the Republicans, or even in a close vote, they would have little left to say in their own behalf in another year, since the bulk of their talk is about a South solid in discontent and riotous political practices. The committee foresaw that the attainment in Louisiana of the result commonly hoped from documents, money and other campaign agencies would virtually knock away so much of the party platform, as at present interpreted, as to place the election of a Republican President out of the range of possibilities. Republican hopes of success are based upon a belief in the permanency of a Solid South for the Democrats. They may condemn it publicly, and point no end of morals from it, but they would not and could not afford to have it otherwise.

Whatever else may be justly charged against the South, and no matter what the Democratic leaders may deserve to be rebuked for, there is yet no instance of personal dishonesty or hypocrisy brought to light.

A Southern man, and one inclined to Republicanism, said to your correspondent the other day: "The Southern people have only themselves to blame for their present condition. Had they been sensible after the war they would have affiliated with the Republican party whether they believed in it or not. That would have assured them recognition and power, for Republicanism was then and prospectively dominant. By adherence to Democratic principles they simply invited disgrace. Had they adapted themselves to circumstances and made the best of them they would have been restored to equality; the country would now have been united and the leaders would have been suitably compensated. The trouble with most Southerners is that they haven't yet schooled themselves to expediency." This indicates the drift of Republican belief. Instead of merely recognizing the results of the war and abiding by them in the spirit illustrated in Senator Hill's letter to Mr. Chittenden, they are asked to brand themselves as traitors for the sake of policy. That would have made impossible the cry about "Rebel brigadiers." Mosby, for instance, who operated more destructively within the Union lines than any other man, saw Republican daylight in the Hong Kong Consulship. Longstreet was made Surveyor of Customs and then Postmaster at Gainesville, Ga. Key, the commander of a battery under Briggs, is now in a position to tell Northern business men how they must address their letters under penalty of confiscation. Akerman, Attorney General under Grant, was a recruiting officer in the Confederate service. Holden, a leading Republican in North Carolina, was a member of the seceding convention, and a signer of the articles of secession. Alcorn, ex-Senator from Mississippi, was a Brigadier General in the Southern army. Judge Hughes, appointed to the United States District Court of Virginia by General Grant, was during the war editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, one of the bitterest of Confederate journals. Judge Settle, spoken of as the Republican candidate for Vice President, was a Confederate officer. Taylor Beattie, the Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana, was Colonel of a Confederate regiment from the beginning to the end of the war. Thomas W. Hunt, whom Mr. Hayes made United States Marshal, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Hardee, a Confederate commander throughout the war. The Postmaster of Vicksburg, Mr. Dixon, appointed by Mr. Hayes, was in the Confederate service. The office was vacated for him by the removal of ex-Senator Pease, who had always been a Union man, and a Republican. United States District Attorney Leonard of Louisiana, appointed by Mr. Hayes, was a Confederate Major. The famous and imaginative Ton Ochiltree of Texas, a Marshal under Grant, was also a Confederate Major. Major Griswold of Maryland, Provost Marshal of Richmond during the war, in charge of Libby Prison, found a snug clerkship in the Treasury Department. These are but a few random instances tending to show that had the Southern leaders only sacrificed honesty to "policy" they would have been given the most important offices in the South.

THE OLD WORLD.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 21.—Irish arrests continue to be the leading topic of interest. The *Times* thinks there is every reason to believe that a timely display of firmness will extinguish any really mischievous element in the anti-rent agitation. The *Times'* correspondents report from Glasgow there is intense excitement among Home Rulers; from Liverpool, great interest but no excitement; from Limerick, considerable dismay and concern; from Dublin, one reporter says the excitement was only equalled by that prevailing during the Fenian uprising, while another reporter says the arrests have excited but little interest, and that the prevalent feeling among the respectable classes, who are not committed to agitation, is one of satisfaction that steps have at length been taken, though tardily, to check the communistic movement.

The *Daily News* does not blame the Government. It thinks that Charles Parnell is responsible for the condition of affairs, but doubts the prudence of the measure taken, and insists that the only effectual way to quiet Irish agitation is to concede large measures of reform, such as utmost practical local self-government to Irish towns, counties and provinces, while still maintaining legislative union between the two countries.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent telegraphs that those who disapprove of arrests say the Government have provided Parnell's cry which will give his followers great strength at the elections and compel more moderate men to choose between defeat and agreement in some form with Parnell. Those who approve of the course of the Government, and are in a position to be cognizant of the nature of communications which the Government has received, believe that in view of the language employed at many meetings, and its tendency to excite to outrage, the Ministers could not safely refrain from immediate measures of repression.

The Queenstown Town Commissioners have passed a resolution condemning the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The announcement of the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly caused much discussion here among Irishmen. Two of them are well known here. Michael Davitt was engaged in the Fenian movement, and was arrested and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. He served about eight years, when he was released on ticket of leave, but is still under surveillance of the British authorities. After his release he came to this country, and lectured in this city and Brooklyn, and then made a tour through the United States. He was at one time a clerk in the Postoffice Department in England. He is one of the most eloquent advocates of Irish reform, but has of late years been considered a conservative, and has not advocated the radical measures that has got him into trouble before.

Joseph B. Killen has never been considered an extremist. He is a lawyer and for several years practiced in this city, being at one time a partner of Major Haggerty. He returned to Ireland about five years ago, and has since been located in Dublin. He is a Presbyterian of moderate views, and enjoys alike the confidence of Catholics and Protestants. The general feeling here is one of rejoicing, for the reason, that, while the gentlemen arrested cannot be put to any serious inconvenience, the fact of the high-handed outrage committed on the people through this attempt to silence free speech will arouse the people throughout Ireland, and give them many friends among the fair-minded men of England.

THE THREE PRISONERS

INTERVIEWED BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

[Cable Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

DUBLIN, November 22.—Your correspondent to-day succeeded in securing admission to the Sligo jail, in which are confined Daly, Davitt and Killen, the three agitators arrested on the charge of public seditious utterances. Their cells are in the upper tier of the corridor, but in separate wings of the building. Their quarters are quite comfortable. The prisoners have freedom for ample exercise, are provided with newspapers and writing materials, and have the privilege of ordering their meals from the hotel.

Upon summons from the Warden, Davitt appeared at the grating of his cell. He was looking well, and, after an introduction and an inquiry as to how he felt, he said, laughingly, that it was no new experience—he was accustomed to this sort of thing. He was confident of an honorable acquittal if he could secure an unpacked and impartial jury to try his case. He desired to particularly caution his countrymen against traps set for them by the treacherous Beaconsfield, and had just sent a message to Balla enjoining the people to exercise the utmost prudence in all their acts and words. The reports that Philadelphia Fenians were in any way concerned in the present agitation in Ireland he denounced as utterly false and ridiculous. Since his arrest he had received numerous sympathetic telegrams from friends in the United States.

Killen, the barrister, was next visited. He treated his imprisonment rather lightly, but he acknowledged himself as failing to appreciate the novelties of his prison experience. He had never met Davitt and Daly until his arrival here. He had made but one speech, and in that he had counseled no measure stronger than moral suasion to right the wrongs of Ireland. If the Government thought he had violated the law, he was prepared to meet the issue, regardless of threats, and he asked no favors. His only sorrow was for the fireless and foodless peasantry of this unhappy country, and he shuddered at the thought of the terrible sufferings they must endure during the coming bitter winter. They are worse prisoners than are the inmates of Sligo jail.

Mr. Daly, the editor, seemed to be in a thoughtful frame of mind, and regarded the situation of the country as serious and its peace endangered. The people would yet prove their devotion to the cause, and their efforts would not be relaxed if three thousand were arrested instead of three. He knows nothing of any American Fenians being concerned in the agitation, and discredits the whole story. He, as well as the other prisoners, approves of the Dublin and Balla meetings, and the determination to continue the campaign. They all expressed surprise that they, comparatively obscure men, should have been arrested upon frivolous charges, and believed it had been done in the hope of provoking the Irish people to an open outbreak, but it would fail of its purpose.

LIFE IN LEADVILLE.

The Place Overrun With Desperados —Two Men Lynched.

LEADVILLE, COL., November 22.—At one o'clock on Thursday morning forty-five masked citizens forced Sheriff Watson to surrender to them a prisoner named Charles Stewart, a notorious footpad, who had threatened to kill the man who had him incarcerated as soon as he should get out. Stewart was twenty years old, and begged piteously for his life, and for time to write to his mother at Conneautville, Pa., but was only allowed time to say a brief prayer and was then launched into eternity.

The mob then took Edward Frodsham, and although he struggled ferociously, hung him in a workmanlike manner, that indicated familiarity with the hangman's trade. Frodsham had been jumping lots, driving off occupants by force and conducting himself in a generally objectionable manner.

The following note was pinned to his back: "Note—To all thieves, bunko sticklers, footpads and chronic bondsmen for the same, and sympathizers of the above class of criminals. This is our commencement, and this shall be your end. We mean business. Let this be your last warning. Particularly Cooney, Adams, Conner, Collins, Hogan, Ed. Burns, Ed. Champ, P. A. Kelly, and a great many others, who are well known to this organization. We are seven hundred strong."

The *Chronicle* and the *Herald* forces have also been ordered to quit, these papers having advocated extreme measures to check the outlawry and crime which have been decidedly on the increase of late.

THE HUNTZINGERS OUT.

They Are Set at Liberty and Sleep Without Barred Doors.

READING, November 22.—Jacob and J. Albert Huntzinger, the imprisoned ex-bankers of Pottsville, who have been undergoing a two years' sentence in the Berks county jail, were set at liberty this evening, having received a commutation pardon from Governor Hoyt. Argument was held before Judge Hagenman, counsel for the Huntzingers, claiming that the prisoners were entitled to an immediate discharge upon filing a petition and giving bond for their appearance at the next term of court to take the benefit of the insolvent laws, as they were not able to pay the fines and costs of suit, amounting to about $8,000, and make restitution of the $24,000 to Thomas F. Kerns, which was part of the sentence. The Court granted the prisoners their freedom after they had entered bail in $50,000 each for their appearance at next term.

RECEIVING GRANT.

A Democratic "Business Man" Interviewed by a Boomer or Bummer.

How Grant Should be Received, Who Receive Him and About the Expenses.

BOOMER (sometimes pronounced Bummer)—Well you hear that General Grant is coming.

DEMOCRAT—Yes, I hear that a committee has been sent to arrange about his ovation in this city.

B.—We think of asking some Democrats to assist—how would *you* like to take part?

D.—For myself I will say, if you wish to invite me, what *Punch* said to the man who was going to get married.

B.—What did *Punch* say?

D.—"*Don't!*"

B.—And why would you not join in an ovation to Grant?

D.—Why and for what would you ask me to do him honor?

B.—Well, because he is a great General, and crushed the Rebellion, and because he was the President of the United States.

D.—I deny that he is a great General, or that he had any large part in crushing the Rebellion. *That* was chiefly done by others, and *not* under his direction. As for his Presidency it was a national calamity—a carnival for thieves and plunderers and favorites—and I shall surely do nothing to make it possible for such a shameless rule to be renewed.

B.—But don't you think that we should show honor and respect to our great men?

D.—I have no respect for Genera Grant, his talents nor his achievements. He is entitled to none. He never could nor never did plan his campaigns with the skill and judgment which mark *great* generals. He sacrificed his men without profit, without pity and without remorse. He is a prodigy of "luck" alone—pure, unmixed imperial "luck." The man, who wins largely on the fastest horse, is as much entitled to popular honor for his luck as Grant is. The honors he has received, were mostly arranged for, and his progresses show the most amazing and most undeserved attentions—those who gave them will wonder at their own folly before many years.

B.—But don't you think he should be honored as a civil ruler?

D.—He did the office of President no honor—he had no talent nor training for it. He did not prize it as an exalted trust, but as paying a better salary than the office of "General," and as an opportunity to provide for his relatives and favorites. A Democrat before the war, and not sympathizing with the objects of the fanatical and malignant promoters of it, he fought in it without the motives of those who set him on. And he ruled as President in the same spirit. His Presidency was a sort of contract with radicalism which he filled as they ordered him, taking care that it proved a good "job" for his boon companions, and his "cousins and his uncles and his aunts." For such services he is not entitled to the fulsome flattery and abasing adulation that he has already received, and that you are now again preparing for him.

B.—And won't the Democrats take part in the honors to Grant here, at all?

D.—I do not think that any Democrat who has any self-respect can take any part in the degrading business. "Honor to whom honor is due" from those who feel the weight of the indebtedness. But as no Democrat can look upon Grant's political practices (principles he has none), as deserving of these tributes, how can they shout in the senseless crowd of his flatterers?

B.—But how can you set up your own ideas of Grant's merits as against the myriads that greet him, and feast him, and think that he is not honored enough?

D.—I have told you already that it is invincible *luck* that has made Grant's great reputation. How can *you* say that he should be honored for great wisdom, or learning, or attractive personal or social qualities? We do not remember anything that he taught or said except the one dogged phrase about fighting on one ill chosen line "all summer." He has the sturdy stomach and heavy brain of a good trencher-man, who can "stay" with his tipple and his prog. Like Joey Bagstock, he is "tough and hearty" and a little "sly" withal. But no speech of his ever enlightened anybody; no witticism of his ever set his jolly companions "in a roar." In short, he has no social graces—his "luck" has failed him here—but he is courted all the more, it would seem, from the very *absence* of attractive qualities.

B. But how do you account for the unusual court that is paid to Grant both at home and abroad, and the still increasing honors that are bestowed upon him?

D.—The history of the human race for all time abounds in similar instances of popular delusion, this is only one like many others. In less than five years from now the people that now outvie each other in abject worship of this, their dull idol, will be ashamed of their folly; even now it is the comparatively few that take leading parts in these parades and orgies, than can conceive why they take place. When you compare Grant the General, Grant the Civil Ruler, Grant the Adulated, with other Generals and statesmen, who have reaped the world's applause, you cannot but be amazed at the result. But while place-hunters and parasites shall live in the world, such astounding scenes as these "honors to Grant" may and will be witnessed.

B.—But if you won't take part in these tributes why would you prevent others from doing so?

D.—I do not aspire to be an apostle of the "proprieties," but I cannot always withhold my notions of decency and good manners. Let "mine honest neighbors shout" for this prince of Good-Luck. I only hope that no man who calls himself a Democrat will aid in these humiliating shows. And I hope that the Ringsters who are carrying on this disgusting hero-worship will not dare to propose to pay the expenses out of the City Treasury.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of Postmaste General Key.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The annual report of Postmaster General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information already published in abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers. The Postmaster General renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting compensation of railroads for carrying the mail upon the basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails carried. The railroad companies have as a general thing neglected to furnish statistics of receipts of expenditures, &c., as requested. A recommendation is made that an appropriation to enable the Postmaster General to obtain proper facilities for prompt transmission of the mails by railroad be increased this year to $400,000. The cost of the railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of $7,692,590 per annum, an increase over cost of service during preceding fiscal year of $125,995. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service as account must be taken of the reduction of five per cent. in the rate of compensation from July 1st, 1878, made under the act of June 17th, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in roud numbers, $400,000, making with the $125,995, an increase of $525,995 for 1879 over 1878, being little less than five and one-half per cent. The general increase of business all over the country and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require an appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum. The estimate for the railway postoffice car service for 1881 is placed at $1,350,000.

The Postmaster General earnestly renews the recommendation of last year for reclassification of employes of the railway mail service, as advised by the General Superintendent of that service. General Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the increase of compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of the service upon "Star routes" (*i. e.*, all those wherein mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles) results in great loss to the Government, and recommends legislation to enable him to retrench in this direction. The estimates for the star service the next fiscal year contemplate a continuance of the present efficient service in other States and largely increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. The total amount asked for the Star service for the next fiscal year is $7,375,000. Estimates for inland mail service by steamboats is $900,000.

In regard to the use of the mails by lottery companies, the Postmaster General suggests that sections 3,929 and 4,041, Revised Statutes, be amended by striking out the word "Fraudulent" preceding the word "Lottery" in each section, which will make legislation more harmonious and effective. It would aid the Department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of section 2,939, requiring the return to writers of registered letters addressed to such schemes, were in time extended to include all letters so addressed. The circular recently issued upon the subject are given and reference is made to the case now pending in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, which, when decided, says General Key "I will avail myself of the decision to communicate further the views of this Department upon the question whether an individual may forfeit his right to use the mails for legitimate purposes by voluntarily mingling such correspondence with prohibition matter so that the Department must carry both or neither, is a question upon which additional legislation might render the purpose of the statute altogether unquestionable. The carriage by mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements soliciting violations of postal laws, renders successful the enforcement of the statute now in force still more difficult.

The other recommendations of interest made are, in brief, that Congress should provide at the next session for superceding at the earliest possible date the mail locks now in use by others of new and improved patterns (for which purpose an estimate of $150,000 is submitted); that the Public Printer be authorized to print a new edition of codified postal laws and regulations, to be sold to the public at cost; that authority be given to the Department to contract for the publication of a monthly postal guide for a term of five years.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

William Clair was drowned while skating in Long Island City.

Five persons, two of them white, were whipped at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday. All were convicted of larceny.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Alderman Liebel of Erie, Pa., charged with embezzlement of trust funds. Liebel is *now est.*

Stockholders of the First National Bank at Hackensack, N. J., of which Congressman Voorhis was President, have resolved to go into liquidation.

The steamboat J. M. White made the run from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, 132 miles, in seven hours and thirty minutes, the fastest time on record.

A daring attempt was made to rob the bank at Pennsburg, Montgomery county, Pa., on Saturday morning. The large safe was shaken by two explosions of powder, but the burglars were frightened off before they could obtain any valuables.

Montreal steamers have made their last trip. Most of the light ships on the lower St. Lawrence have gone into winter quarters. At St. Ann's the river is frozen up to the first island above the rapids and down to the Grand Trunk bridge. Four steamboats with their tows are frozen in.

Two men entered the money order department of the Covington, Ky., Postoffice on Saturday, and while one of them engaged the attention of the only clerk present, the other made his way to a desk and succeeded in getting $240. Postoffice money officers are confident they know the thieves.

At Cheyenne, Wy., M. J. McCann, found guilty of disposing of Government property while he was a United States Indian contractor, has been sentenced by the United States District Judge to a year and a half imprisonment in the penitentiary, to pay the costs of the suit, a fine of one thousand dollars, and to replace the property stolen.

Work of the River Commission.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—The Mississippi River Commission finished up their business here this forenoon, and left on the United States steamer General Barnard for New Orleans. They will make an inspection of the river en route, and that their observation may be as complete as possible, they will travel only during daylight, lying up at the bank whenever night overtakes them. They will meet the new surveying party they ordered into the field last Thursday to survey the west bank of the river below Helena at Memphis on the 27th inst., and give them definite instructions as to their duties. At Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and other of the larger cities on the river they will invite river pilots, local engineers and others to give their views on the subject of river improvements. They will probably reach New Orleans about December 6th, and will then go down to the gulf.

College Troubles.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., November 22.—The students and faculty of Middlebury College have had several conferences, and both have drawn up papers for adoption by students, who the faculty agree to receive into college relations upon their subscribing to papers expressing their willingness to obey future college requirements. The majority of the students, while agreeing to respect the college laws, refuse to consider they have been wrong in their past action.

WALL STREET SATURDAY.

Stocks Recovering Again---Shorn Lambs and Plucked Pigeons.

Jim Keene, the Dashing Californian, Recognized as King of the Street.

His Winnings During the Week Estimated at Twelve Millions.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Having twisted the market down to their satisfaction and turned handsome profits, Messrs. Gould, Sage, Keene and the rest of the Wall street kings sent the price of stocks booming upward this morning. At the lowest ebb yesterday they were heavy purchasers, and have continued to be so to-day.

While the assault by Gould, Vanderbilt and Sage was intended to hurt Keene, who is one of the most courageous bulls the street has ever seen, he, it seems, got an inkling of what was going on, and has met them at every point in such a way as to make an enormously large sum, put by many as high as $5,000,000. Indeed, it is said to-day that Keene said last evening that $5,000,000 is about the amount of his profits in the week's transactions. He sold out almost everything he had on Saturday to the highest figures of the fall, and then went short for thousands on thousands of shares, so that the entire decline of the week was clear profit to him. Then closing all this out yesterday, he turned again and became a rampant bull, and soon saw everything that he had advance from 3 to 8 per cent. His heavy purchases at the close last evening were forty thousand shares of Erie and very large blocks of New Jersey Central, St. Paul and Northwestern, all of which recovered to-day much of what they lost on Thursday and Friday.

The magnitude of Keene's operations, his dash and pluck, and his almost unparalleled good luck this week—as, indeed, ever since he plunged into the New York market—are the talk of the street. Everything he touches increases in value, or goes the way he desires. He took Erie when it was at 19, and saw it boosted up to 47. Jersey Central went up 20 per cent. while he was holding a great block of it. Northwest and St. Paul have increased 10 or 15 per cent. when he was interested in them. The Wall street men think Keene has made $12,000,000 by the fall and rise in values, if not more.

Mr. Gould made all preparations to start for St. Louis and the West to-night or to-morrow. His business is said to be concerning the extension of the Missouri Pacific, but so well does he keep his plans that no one knows definitely what they are. He is ambitious, his friends say, to control the entire railroad system west of the Mississippi river, and the purchase of other roads is strongly hinted at. Gould is credited with having doubled his fortune this fall. Ordinarily a bear, he had the perception early in the summer to see that a great rise in values must attend the marketing of crops and the increase in trade, and he laid in large amounts of stock. Like Keene, he has been very lucky. When they were high he sold out, got a twist on the money market, drove the price down five or eight points, and then bought in for a further rise only to renew the same tactics. Three or four breaks in the market are traced directly to his hand, and he has made a fortune out of every one of them. Gould and Keene are the men who have profited most by the fluctuations of the fall. They have been found on the same side every time there has been a big break or rise, a fact that has led many to suspect that while working seemingly against one another, they really have been in concert.

The history of the week in Wall street, so far as general reports and circumstantial evidence can be relied upon, seems to be that the wealthy professional operators, whose lifelong study has been to master the tricks of the street, have taken advantage of a long-looked for opportunity to shake out a large percentage of the amateur speculators, and sweep into their coffers the hoardings with which the latter had ventured to combat the tiger of speculation. The street has in the last few days added to the vocabulary the term "Lambs," to designate the flock of unsophisticated persons who have recently yielded to the allurements of the stock market. That these "lambs" have been slaughtered without discrimination no one doubts. Of course, there are many with means and courage who will renew the fight with fortune, but a great majority, especially those from the country, have, it is believed been hurt so badly that it will be a long time before they return, if ever.

Saturday night was heartily welcomed by the brokers. This week's work has been a tremendous one. During the week they have turned in round numbers about four million shares of stock. They have, as a rule, tried to strike a balance before quitting their offices for dinner, and the work has kept them from seven to nine o'clock, according to the volume of their business and the accuracy of their work. One broker said he had not seen his family for a week, for, like many others, fatigued after a long day's work, he had gone to the nearest hotel for a few hours sleep, and returned to his office after sunrise. The week's commissions must aggregate in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter.

WASHINGTON.

Trade Mark Fees That Have Been Paid Not to be Refunded.

Apprehensions That the Army Must Settle the Ute Troubles.

POOR PROSPECTS OF THE UTE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Prominent army officers in this city are by no means sanguine of the attainment of success by the Ute Commission in its efforts to procure designation or surrender by the White river Utes of the murderers of Agent Meeker and the instigators of the assault upon Thornburgh's command. On the contrary, the belief is generally expressed in army circles that the Indians have been and are still simply trying to gain time in the hope that military operations against them will be prevented by winter weather, and that the guilty members of the tribe may scatter before the spring season opens, so as to elude either detection or punishment. General Sherman said yesterday that he hoped for the best, but there was no telling what would take place. He had given orders, he said, to leave no means untried to make our soldiers at present in camp in the Ute country as comfortable as possible, and had directed that shelter, clothing and the best of food that could be procured should be furnished them. In the event of the Interior Department's failing in its present efforts to obtain possession of the murderers, the army would be on the spot and make short work of them in the spring or sooner, if necessary. He believes winter will so reduce the condition of their ponies as to make it impossible for them to escape.

CIRCULAR ON TRADE MARKS.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued the following: "The Supreme Court of the United States having adjudged the act of July 8, 1870, regulating the registration of trade marks to be unconstitutional, action pending applications will be suspended until further instructions shall be received from applicants. Trade marks will hereafter be registered on pending or future applications only in favor of those persons, who, with the full knowledge of the decision of the Supreme Court shall request such registration. Fees heretofore paid in trade mark cases cannot be refunded without further legislation by Congress."

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S REPORT.

McCrary, Secretary of War, in his annual report, referring to the Ute outbreak, takes the ground the Government should insist in its demand for the surrender and punishment of Indians responsible for the Meeker massacre and the treacherons attack on Major Thornburgh's command. The Secretary recommends the sale and abandonment of certain military posts, and concurs in General Sherman's recommendation that the army be fixed at 25,000 men, exclusive of those on detached service. Secretary McCrary has reduced the engineer's estimates for the river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year from about fourteen million dollars to five millions, and he has also made a reduction of over three million dollars from estimates (aggregating about ten million dollars) which were submitted for all other public works under the War Department.

SUB-MARINE GREETINGS.

Following are the messages between President Hayes and President Grevy on the opening to the public of the new French cable.

"The President of the French Republic inaugurates the new cable which unites France and America by sending an expression of his most cordial sentiments to the President of the Republic of the United States."

Mr. Hayes sent the following reply: "*To the President of the French Republic, Paris*—The President of the United States, acknowledges with great satisfaction, the agreeable communication by which the President of the French Republic makes known to him the completion and successful operation of the trans-Atlantic cable, and hopes that it may never be the vehicle of any other messages between the governments and people of the two countries than those of friendship and respect."

A Star Shower Next Week.

Professor Procter, the well known English astronomer, in a paper on "Expected Meteoric Display," predicts a display of celestial fire works for next week. He says:

The next passage of the earth athwart the track of the Biela comet is the first since that of November 27, 1872, during which a meteor shower could be expected to occur. The comet crossed the earth's track, or passed very near to it, early in April last; and though the interval is considerably longer between then and the end of November than elapsed between the comet's passage in 1872 and the display of that year, yet it is most probable that many meteoric attendants of the comet will be seen on some nights (or perhaps on several nights) between November 25 and December 1, and quite possible that a very fine shower may be seen. The meteors will be well worth looking for in any case, since, if they are carefully observed and counted hour by hour, astronomers will probably obtain some further insight into the nature of the processses which lead to the dissipation of a comet and cause its path to be occupied over a range of many millions of miles by scattered meteoric attendants. To others than astronomers the meteors will be full of interest; and it is not at all unlikely that they will appear in such numbers as to produce an exceedingly beautiful display.

The Biela comet was discovered in 1826, and in 1832, 1839 and 1846 was visible. Its appearance the latter year will be remembered, as it was divided into two distinct comets, which traveled along side by side until they passed out of view. In 1852 they returned to view with the distance between them greatly increased.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEEPER and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes even serious nurses.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are supplied and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contractions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879: also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and poteney of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with

THE COURTS.

Decisions Rendered in the State Supreme Court.

Cases Tried and Argued Before the County and U. S. Tribunals.

The trial of the case of George A. Wilson vs. J. Russell Thornton was concluded in the United States Circuit Court, with the plaintiff taking a non-suit after the jury had retired. This is an ejectment case for the recovery of land in Fayette county valued at $40,000. It has been before the Court for several years, during which time it was tried before the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county twice, and the same number of times before the Circuit Court of the United States here. Mr. Shiras, counsel for the plaintiff, last year got a judgment and a verdict for his client, and as he considered the action of the present jury uncertain he concluded to enter a non-suit to awaiting their verdict and rely on the former judgment. In trying an ejectment case it takes two trials to conclude it, and the non-suit being now taken the defendants are not precluded from another trial of the case. Thus the case stands.

WHO IS LIABLE.

An argument took place in the Supreme Court in the case of D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza. The case involves the question whether public corporations are subject to a mechanic's lien. Plaintiff had, in 1876, furnished the Reform School owners, and Frazier Brothers, contractors, with lumber for the new buildings. Payment being for some reason delayed, suit was brought in the County Courts of Washington county, and a verdict for plaintiff in $3,025 17, subject to questions of law reserved. Defendants took the case to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the school, as a public corporation, is not liable to such a claim, that the buildings and property of the school cannot be so encumbered except by authority of an act of the Legislature, and that under the evidence the verdict should have been for defendants. The case was argued by M. C. Acheson, Esq., for the plaintiff in error, and John W. & A. Donan for the defendant.

A FURIOUS WITNESS.

There was considerable excitement in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 during the trial of the case of R. B. Petty against Thomas A. Lewis and witness. Alderman Jones of McKeesport was a witness in the case. His cross-examination did not suit him, and on leaving the stand he walked up to the plaintiff, and raising a large account book, which he had been holding in his hand, brought it down with considerable force on the head of that gentleman. The affair caused some excitement in the Court room, but the Judge restored order in a short time and granted a rule on the Squire to show why he should not be punished for contempt. The following day the Alderman filed an answer to the rule to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. He stated in his answer that he did not remember what he did say as he was surprised and embarrassed by the questions asked by counsel for plaintiff and he grew angry but struck Mr. Petty in a jocular way, not intending to hurt him. The Court nevertheless fined him $10, which he paid and left the court room.

GREENE COUNTY SCHOOL HOUSE.

An argument took place in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Jacob Shriver against David L. Cowell. Cowell was collector of school tax for 1875, and paid Shriver's tax in 1876. Shriver claiming that the tax was illegal. After his warrant had expired, Cowell brought suit against Shriver for the recovery of this tax, and the jury found in his favor. From this decision an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, on the ground that Cowell's warrant having expired at the time, he had no right to bring suit.

THE RIDDLE CASE.

Judge Ewing on Saturday delivered an opinion on the motion for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of George R. Riddle and James H. Riddle, officers of the Franklin bank of Allegheny, who were convicted of conspiracy and embezzlement. The opinion says that the counsel for the defense called the Court's attention to the various counts of the indictment. The Court examined the indictment hastily, and concluded there were six counts charging conspiracy and two for embezzlement. What the Court supposed to be the second and third counts were in reality part of the first count, as there were but four counts. The jury were told they could not find the defendants guilty on the last count, and the verdict was that they were not guilty of the embezzlement. The case was fairly tried, and does not warrant a new trial being granted. The opinion decides that the Riddles were not guilty of embezzlement under the 114th section of the code of 1860. The motion for arrest of judgment is sustained on the second, third and fifth counts, and overruled on the first and fourth. The motion for a new trial was refused.

THE LICENSE TEST CASE.

A decision was rendered by Judge Collier, on Saturday, in the Kohlbecker case. The case, it will be remembered, was tried some months ago, the prosecutor being W. B. Ross, who desired to test the question whether liquor licenses in this county should be issued under the act of 1875. Under the act of 1872 the revenues from licenses were much larger than under the act of 1875, which has governed the county in the issuing of licenses for several years. A special verdict was rendered by the jury, and the Judge decided that the defendant could not be convicted. This opinion will set at rest the question as to whether the act of 1875 wipes out the act of 1872. The opinion of the Court will be filed to-day.

A CORPORATION CASE.

A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday in the case of the Central Railroad of New Jersey vs. the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The petition was filed in behalf of the bond and stockholders of the said Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, alleging that the receivers have never entered any security and have mismanaged the property and praying that they may be ordered to give security for past acts and compelled to vouch their accounts.

VERDICT IN A NOTE CASE.

The jury in the case of the First National Bank of Brownsville against the Vesuvius Manufacturing Company rendered a verdict in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday. This was an action on a note placed in the bank by the payee for collection. The question submitted to the jury was whether the note was given by the corporation or by its individual members. The verdict was that the note was a sealed instrument. It now remains for the Court to decide whether, being a sealed instrument, the note was negotiable.

COLLECTING MUNICIPAL LIENS.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court in the cases of the city of Pittsburgh vs. Richard Knowlston, Robert Watson's estate, Robert Coward and Geo. Moffatt. These causes have reference to the power of the city to collect municipal liens against the defendants for the improvement of Locust street. Justice Gordon rendered the opinion which was in favor of the defendants. There were two important questions—whether the act of Assembly requiring liens to be filed within six months after the completion of the work, is directory or mandatory; and whether the six months are to date from the time of the actual completion of the work, or from the time of its approval by the City Engineer, and acceptance by the city. These liens were not filed within six months from the actual completion of the work, but were within six months from the time of its approval and acceptance. The Common Pleas No. 2 decided both of these questions against the city, holding that the six months' provision is mandatory and that the time commences to count from the completion of the work. This is what defeated the recovery of the city.

AA ALLEGHENY STONE WALL.

Some time since Allegheny City built a stone wall which was partly on the property of the West Penn Railroad Company. Upon the completion of the wall the city tried to recover part of its cost from the company. The municipal authorities were willing to make a deduction for the use of the company's property, but the latter would not listen to this, and claimed that as the wall was on their property, it was illegally built, and no assessment could be made for it. The case went against the company in the Court below and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which in an opinion by Justice Mercur reverses the decision. The opinion in conclusion says: "Private property cannot in this manner be taken and appropriated by the city, and the cost of any part of the illegal structure be charged on the property of one whose rights are thus violated. The municipal charges legally laid on lands in this county are sufficiently large without subjecting them to any imposed contrary to law. The learned Judge erred in not disallowing the cost of constructing the entire wall. Judgment reversed, and it is now ordered that judgment in the special verdict and reserved point non obstante veredicto, be entered in favor of the defendant in error for three thousand seven hundred and six dollars and twelve cents.

THE LIABILITY OF BANKS.

The judgment of the Court below in the case of Burrill vs. the Dollar Savings Bank was affirmed by the Supreme Court. The case has already been fully reported. Burrill had his bank book stolen and a forged check was cashed on his account. He sued for recovery from the bank and lost his case in Common Pleas No. 2. The opinion in the case is a per curiam, and says: "Savings banks like the defendant in error are really charities for the benefit of the poor. With many thousands of depositers, they can only save themselves from imposition and loss by rules, strictly enforced. The rule under which the defendant claims protection is a very reasonable one and necessary for their safety. The fact that the plaintiff was illiterate, and could not read the rule in the bank book delivered to him, made no difference; he ought to have requested it to be read to him. Common prudence required that precaution. It is altogether unlike the case of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company vs. Baldon, 4 Norris 67, and Verner vs. Sweetzer, 8 Casey 208, relied on by the plaintiff in error."

THE SEVENTH WARD CASE.

The Supreme Court decided the famous Butler-Matthews case in favor of Squire Butler. This was the Seventh ward case in which the election officers were convicted, Butler won the case in the Quarter Sessions, when it was carried to the Supreme Court with the result stated. Here is the opinion: "This is a common law certiorari, and brings up only what is strictly the record. We cannot review the case as an appeal. Every presumption is to be made in favor of the proceedings of the Court below. Election cases, 1 S. P. F. Smith, 20. An application was made to quash the proceedings in the Court below, and an answer denying the allegation of the petition. No doubt the Court had sufficient reasons for denying the motion. The refusal to appoint a commission to take testimony proves nothing. They may have heard the testimony in open court. The remaining assignments of error are sufficiently answered by referring to the case in re-contested election of Barker, 5 Norris, 392."

WORK ON SUNDAY.

An argument took place in the Supreme Court yesterday in a case involving the question of right to perform worldly employment on Sunday. The appellant and plaintiff below was Daniel C. Waldo and the appellee the Commonwealth. In November, 1877, Wm. F. Van Nanter made an information before a Justice of the Peace of Crawford county, charging Waldo with having worked in his planing and shingle mill on Sunday, contrary to act of assembly. Waldo is a member in good standing of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and claimed that he conscientiously and as a religious duty, labors the first six days of the week and keeps Saturday as the Sabbath. Therefore he ought not to be subject to the Sunday law penalty. The Justice found him guilty of the offense and fined him four dollars and costs. The Court below affirmed the proceeding of the Justice, and hence this appeal to the Supreme Court. The counsel for the appellant was heard yesterday and at the close of his argument the Court said it was not necessary to hear the other side, which means that the proceedings will be affirmed.

DRAWING JURORS.

The Judges of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2 ava granted an order for the drawing of jurors from voters of the county. The drawing is to take place at least thirty days prior to the 1st of January, 1880, and 3,500 jurors are to be drawn in the presence of the Jury Commissioner, and one Judge of the Court of Common Pleas

LEGAL NOTES.

An application was made by R. M. Gibson, Esq., for a reduction in the bail of the four shoplifters who are each required to give $4,000 security for their release. Judge Ewing refused to make any reduction. The bail at present is $8,000.

A rule was granted by the Common Pleas No. 1 to set aside the Sheriff's sale of the *Republikaner* on the ground that the price was inadequate and that service of the writ was not made on John H. Heimbucher and Joseph A. Kaylor, two stockholders, who file the petition.

B. C. Christy, Esq., was appointed receiver of the Pittsburgh Savings bank, on giving bond in the sum of $4,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Governments steady. Railroad bonds without important feature; C. C. & I. C. firsts closed at 86. Stock securities dull.

The stock market was heavy in early dealings and under a sharp pressure to sell prices declined ¼@4¾ per cent., latter for New Jersey Central. Toward midday a buoyant feeling set in and under good purchases an advance of from ¼ to 5¾ per cent. was established, New Jersey Central leading the upward movement with other coal shares. The Granger stocks, Erie, Western Union and the Southern roads were conspicuous in the advance. During the afternoon speculation was somewhat irregular, and the closing quotations showed a reaction of ¼@¾ per cent. from the best figures of the day. The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company have the money ready to pay for work done on the Leadville extension by Canon City and San Juan, (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company) if the decision of the Colorado Court turns that part of the line over to the Delaware & Rio Grande. The Erie earnings show an increase of $300,000 for October, and $60,000 for last week. The St. Paul earnings show an increase of $59,000 for the third week in November.

Transactions aggregated 443,000 shares, of which 164,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Wabash, 20,000 Northwest, 26,000 St. Paul, 50,000 Lackawanna, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 Delaware & Hudson, 15,000 Reading, 2,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 C., C. & I. C., 6,000 St. Joes, 10,000 Ohios, 7,000 Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 3,000 Kansas & Texas, 10,000 Iron Mountain, 10,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,300 Alton & Terre Haute, 2,000 Northern Pacific, 1,100 St. Paul & Sioux City.

Close—Money 5@7 per cent., closing easy at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 480½; sight exchange 483¼. Produce exports for the week, $7,663,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	105¾	New 4 per cts.	103
New 5s	102¼	Currency 6s	123
New 4½s	106½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	33	Virginia old	22
Tennessee new	29½	Missouri 6s	106½
Virginia new	20		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	31½	St. Paul	72¼
Do pref.	55½	Do pref.	98
W. U. Tel.	104½	Wabash	51¼
Quicksilver	21½	Ft. Wayne	112
Do pref.	64½	Terre Haute	19
Pacific Mail	28⅞	Do. pref.	40
Mariposa	2	C. & A.	97½
Do pref.	2	Do. pref.	114½
Adams Ex.	104½	O. & M.	26¼
Fargo Ex.	103	Del. & Lack.	81⅞
American Ex.	58	A. & P. Tel.	44½
U. S. Express	50½	B. & Q.	120¾
N. Y. Central.	129½	H. & St. Joe.	31⅜
Erie	36⅝	Do. Pref.	58⅞
Do pref.	66¼	Can Southern	71
Harlem	160	L. & N.	83
Mich. Cent.	93½	Kansas Pacific	85
Panama.	160	Kan. & Tex.	27⅞
Union Pacific.	85½	St. L. & San F.	46¾
Lake Shore	103	Do. pref.	51⅜
C. & P	104	Do. 1st.	69
Illinois Cent.	97¾	W. St. L. & P.	39
N. W. C.	88⅝	Do. pref.	63⅝
Do. pref.	103½	Cent. Pacific	110⅛
C. C. C. & I.	77¼	Union	109¾
N. J. Central	74½	Land Grants	112½
Rock Island	147	Sinking Fund	113½
St. P. & S. City	37½	St. P. & M.	43
Do. pref.	69		

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn. R. R.	49¼	49¼
Reading	34¾	34⅞
P., T. & B.	10¼	10⅝
Lehigh Valley	52½	53
U. Co.'s N. J.	150	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	116	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	109	....
Northern Pacific	31	31¾
Do preferred	54¾	55½
Phila. & Erie	16⅞	17⅛
Northern Central	32½	33
Hestonville	25	....

Copper Stocks.

BOSTON—NOVEMBER 25.—Calumet and Hecla, 275; Copper Falls, 6½; Franklin, 27; Pewabac, 32; Quincy, 27; Ridge, 7¼.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 25.—5 P. M.—Consols, 98⅜; account, ... Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 102; Pennsylvania Central, 51; Reading, 35; Erie, 35½; preferred 72; 2nds, 88; new 5s, 105½; 4½s, 108⅜; 4s, 106¾.

Muscovado sugar, 1afloat, 25s@25s 6d.

Centrifugal sugar 29@29s 6d.

Linseed oil, 28s 15d.

Turpentine, 30s 6d.

PARIS—NOVEMBER 25—Rentes, 81f 62½c.

ANTWERP—NOVEMBER 25.—Refined petroleum, 22¾f.

LIVERPOOL—NOVEMBER 25.—Cotton quiet and steady at 6¾@6¾; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 5,400 bales.

Breadstuffs strong. California white wheat average 10s 7d@11s 6d; club 11s 6d@11s 10d; red western spring, 10s 10d@13s.

Western canal flour 10s 6d@13s.

Corn—New Western mixed 5s 9d@6s.

Bacon—Long clear, 34s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for three days 341,000 bushels; American, 290,000 bushels.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Fortunately wheat sowing made fair progress before frost set in and it will proceed still faster if the weather ameliorates. However, in some districts it is feared that future prospects are jeopardized by the badness of seed wheat, really good samples of which are very scarce. The operations in Scotland are more backward, but if the weather remains propitious for another fortnight, a fair area will be sown. The harvest is now completed in later districts of Scotland, but the results are unsatisfactory. In England, the home crop, is arriving more freely at country markets, but its condition continues unsatisfactory. Provincial trade was dull. Wheat declined a shilling per quarter in many important centres. In London imports of foreign wheat were again unusually heavy, supplies from Monday to Friday having been 87,280 quarters. A large proportion of the imports were from Russia, and these may yet be prolonged if the weather continues mild, as no definite news of the closing of Baltic ports has been received. The future course of prices, however, depends on the action of America alone. The gigantic visible supply fetters trade. Of course the large imports now arriving are considerably in excess of the present requirements, but notwithstanding surface fluctuations, the outlook for holders is decidedly hopeful. The stoppage of Russian supplies may very probably turn the scale in sellers favor. Very little business was done during the past week. Wheat extra on ship was pressed for sale to avoid landing expenses, and declined about a shilling. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair demand for wheat off coast, and a good many cargoes were sold both for the continent and United Kingdom at improving prices, the decline of the early part of the week being fully recovered. Maize was slightly lower, but the demand somewhat improved. There was very little business done in forward wheat, owing to the high prices asked in America. Resellers offered very sparingly, but there have been some sales of red winter on passage at 53s 6d@53s 9d, and at 55s for December and January shipment. Sales of English wheat last week 4,065 quarters at 47s 10d per quarter, against 49,580 quarters at 41s 2d for same time last year. Imports into United Kingdom for week ending 15th, 2,110,944 hundredweights wheat and 301,035 hundred weights flour."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, November 25, 1879.

Business among produce and commission merchants moved along in the same groove as for the past few days. Values have varied but slightly and the prediction of most merchants that the general upward tendency is now checked appears to be verified. Transactions, however, are quite large and prices are held firmly at present ratees.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter continues very firm at our figures with a tendency to an advance. Apples are also firm at our figures. Cheese steady and unchanged. Under game we advance quails and reduce venison. Potatoes are very firm but sales are moderate. All other articles in the produce line remain in exactly the same condition as the past few days and hence we omit further remarks.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 50@2 75; choice, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@24c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c jobbing; 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

CIDER—$4 00@5 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh in barrels, 22@23c; in cases, 24c; pickled, 18@19c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3 00@3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel; grapes, 8@9c ₱ lb; cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

GAME—Quail $3 25@3 50 per dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 per dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks $1 50@3 00 per doz.; rabbits 25@30c per pair; grouse $6 00@7 50 per doz.

HONEY—California 15@18c; new domestic, 14@15c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 50@1 50 in large lots; $1 80 in a small way; shellbarks, 75@90c; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 50@55c per bushel; peachblows, 55@60c; peerless, 45@50c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 per bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 30@40c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; ducks, 10@11c; turkeys 11@12c.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 50 per bushel; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat remains firm in this market at the advance we made yesterday and brokers here report they anticipate still higher figures. We heard of some sales in advance of our figures but the bulk of transactions were at quotations. Corn and oats continue strong with a good business doing. The flour market is very firm, the advance of yesterday being well maintained.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 28@1 30; amber and mixed, $1 24@1 26; rejected, 85c@$1 00.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 53@55c; mixed, 50@52c; new yellow 48@50c; yellow ear, 55@56c; new yellow, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white, 39@41c; mixed do, 37@38c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 85@88c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 85@88c.

Malt—Barley, $1 00@1 10; rye, 85@90c.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota, $7 00@7 25; choice amber wheat, $7 00@7 25; prime red winter do, $6 75@7 00; medium do, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis, $7 25@8 50; fancy patents, $8 25@9 25; rye, $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat, $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—65c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—Fancy, $7 00@7 25 per bbl; $3 75@3 87½ per keg.

HAY—Prime from country wagon $19@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, 14 00@15 00; white middlings, $22 00@23 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $21 00@23 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery line there are no changes to note, Coffee is somewhat firmer while sugar remains steady. Other articles in the grocery line are also stronger and there is every indication of a further advance. Provisions firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18@21½c; Rio, in bulk, 18@19c; lower grades, 15@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¼c, Prairie B, 10c; extra C yellows, 8¾@9¼c; molasses, yellow, 8@8½c; cut loaf, 11¾c; crushed, 11½c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43c; choice sugar syrup, 43c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 40c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop 53@55c; good old 38c; prime old 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 30@75c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 30@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 50@52c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16c@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½@7¾c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda — Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Glossy, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 5c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 10c; mould 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8½c; French, 10@13c as to size.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 18 ℔s and over	..	9¾
Do do 14 to 18 ℔s	..	9¾
Do do 14 ℔s and under	..	10¼
Extra S. C. Shoulders	..	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	..	8¾
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	..	11
Do do knuckles and rounds	..	13
Do do all flats	..	10
Beef tongues, per dozen	....	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	....	6½
Do short rib sides	....	8¾
Do clear sides	....	8¾
Mess pork, per bbl	....	$12 50
Do short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	....	12 00
Do refined, summer 200. tierces	....	7¾
Do do in half bbls	....	8¾
Do do in buckets	....	9¾
Do do 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case	....	9¾
Do do 5-℔ pails, " "	....	9¾
Do do 6-℔ pails, " "	....	9¾
Do do 10-℔ pails, " "	....	9¾
Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity	....	7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 60; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ dozen $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 57@62c; mixed, 40@50c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28@40; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 75; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ ℔, 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 60.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 40, London layers, new, $3 00@3 25; Muscatels, new, $2 50@2 75; mat raisins, $5 00@5 25 ₱ mat; new, Valentia raisins, 9¼c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔; Currants, 6½@7c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c do shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 14½c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $4 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOMINY—$3 60@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, November 25.

The oil market to-day was dull and steady; opened at $1 19¾, declined to $1 17½, advanced to $1 18¾, declined to $1 18¼, advanced and closed at $1 18¾ bid.

Sales, 73,000 barrels; shipments, 41,300 barrels; charters, 33,600 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 9½c; Philadelphia, 8½c; New York, 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 30; countries, $1 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 25.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@12¾; futures barely steady. Flour less active; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 65@5 90; good to choice $5 95@7 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 25; extra Ohio, $5 75@7 50; St. Louis $5 75@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 65. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 334,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 32@1 35; No. 1 Minnesota hard $1 39; No. 3 spring $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 36@1 37; ungraded winter red $1 28½@1 45; No. 3 $1 38; No. 2 do $1 46@1 48; No. 1 amber $1 47@1 47½; No. 2 amber $1 46@1 46½; No. 2 red $1 46@1 48; No. 1 $1 47@1 47½; mixed winter $1 43@1 44; ungraded white $1 39@1 44; No. 2, $1 40; No. 1 do, sales 28,000 bushels, $1 44¼@1 44½; No. 2 red, November, $1 46½@1 48; December, sales 184,000 bushels, $1 47@1 48½; January sales 168,000 bushels, $1 50@1 52. Rye firm; 90c bid; 91c asked. Corn moderately active; receipts 174,000 bushels; ungraded 60½@61c; No. 3, 58c; steamer, 59c; No. 2, 60½@61¼c; yellow western 63@64c; No. 2 November 61c bid; 61½c asked; December 61½c bid, 61½c asked; January 62¾c. Oats—Demand active; receipts, 44,000 bushels; western mixed 45@47c; white western 47@49c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8⅞@9¼c. Molasses quiet but steady. Provisions quiet. Pork weak; mess, $11 20@11 50. Beef firm and quiet. Cutmeats dull; long clear $6 25; short clear $6 45. Lard quiet; prime steam $7 25@7 32½. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull; United $1 17½@1 19¾; crude 7½@8¾c; refined 8¾c asked. Tallow steady at 7¾c. Rosin quiet at $1 65. Turpentine dull at 41@41½c. Eggs quiet but firm; Western 18@22c. Butter quiet but steady; Western 18@38c. Cheese dull; western 8@13c. Whisky nominal at $1 16@1 17.

PHILADELPHIA — NOVEMBER 25.—Flour firmer; Minnesota extra family medium to fancy $6 37½@6 75; Ohio do good $6 90; Illinois do fancy $7 25; Minnesota patent process $8 00. Rye flour quiet but steady at $5 25@5 37½. Wheat in more inquiry; western rejected on track $1 40; No. 2 red in elevator $1 44; No. 2 red spot and November $1 44 bid, and $1 45¾ asked; December $1 45 bid, and $1 46¾ asked; January $1 49½ bid, and $1 50 asked. Corn firm; low mixed old, 57½@58c; sail mixed spot and November 58½c bid, 60c asked; December 58c bid, 58½c asked; January 59½c bid. Oats firm; rejected 40½@41c; mixed 41c; white 43@45c. Provisions steady. Mess beef $12 50. Smoked hams 9½@10¾c; pickled 8½@9c. Lard $7 12½@7 50. Butter steady; creamery extra 34@37c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., ex tra 32@33c; Western Reserve extra 25@27c; good to choice 20@24c. Eggs firm; western 22@23c. Cheese firm; creamery 12½@13; good 11@11½c. Petroleum dull; refined 8½c. Whisky steady at $1 14. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 barreis; wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 5,500 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 24,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Western easier; No. 2 western winter red, spot and November $1 46@1 46½; December, $1 47@1 47½; January, $1 50½@1 50¾; February, $1 53¾@1 54. Corn—Western higher; western mixed, spot and November, 63c; new, 56@56½c; December, 58c; January, 59¼c. new steamer, 53c. Oats firm and fairly active; western white, 47@48c; do mixed, 44@46c; Penr sylvania, 47@48c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17 00@18 00 per ton. Provisions firm and without change. Butter firm; prime to choice western packed and roll, 23@28c. Eggs quiet; fresh, 20c; limed, 16@17c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@17¼c. Sugar lower; A soft, 10¼@10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 13@1 13½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,402 barrels; wheat, 93,700 bushels; corn, 35,200 bushels; oats, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 70,100 bushels; corn, 500 bushels. Sales of wheat, 614,200 bushels; corn, 82,100 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat opened firm, declined ¾c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 21½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 21¾; No. 2 $1 20; November $1 20; December $1 20¼; January $1 22. No. 3 $1 08½; No. 4 $1 03½; rejected 95c. Corn dull but lower; No. 2, 40c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 71¼c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 spring, cash, 72¼c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $10 85 cash; $11 25 January. Lard—Prime steam $6 90 cash; $6 85 January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 5c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 77,000 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 4,700 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—NOVEMBER 25.—Cotton dull; middling, 11½c; low do. 11¼c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts, 9,265 bales; gross, 9,838 bales; exports for Continent, 6,359 bales; coastwise, 2,022 bales; sales, 18,500 bales; stock, 233,058 bales. Flour strong and higher; high grades $6 25@7 00. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2 60@2 65. Pork easier at $12 00. Dry salt meat—shoulders quiet but weak; loose 4¾@4¾c; clear firm at 6¼c. Bacon—shoulders firm at 4½@4¾c; clear rib lower at 8@8¼c, pickled 4¾c; clear 8¾c. Rice quiet and weak; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7¾c. Bran firmer; held at 85c. Others unchanged. Sight exchange on New York 100 per thousand discount; sterling 481.

TOLEDO — NOVEMBER 25. — Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1 32; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 32¼; January $1 35¼@4 50; do family $4 75@5 25; A No. 1 $5 25@6 00; fancy $6 25@6 75. Wheat firm at $1 23@1 25. Corn quiet; new white 42c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; white 37c; mixed 36c. Rye firm at 85c. Hay steady at $14 00@16 00. Pork quiet but steady at $11 50. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, $8 00; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats firm; partly cured $3 87½, $4 00, $5 75, $5 87½, $6 00@6 25. Bacon quiet and nominal. Sugar cured hams quiet and nominal. Whisky firm at $1 09.

BUFFALO—NOVEMBER 25.